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A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official journal of nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

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ARE YOU PREPARING

for bigger business in the forthcoming year? Very probably every reader of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is hoping to do more, and we hope he will. Meanwhile we can assist by distributing

YOUR PRICE-LISTS OR CIRCULARS

to twelve thousand picked buyers of chemists' supplies in business all over the world. The distribution will take place in the Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to be published in January next, but, the Christmas holidays intervening, it is advisable to put the matter in hand at once. Write to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., and ask him all about such things

AS INSERTS IN THE WINTER ISSUE.

SUMMARY.

Being a first glance at the articles and events reported in this Issue

Articles and Communications.

Our Veterinary Notes deal with coughs and epizootic abortion (p. 34).

A good history of the use of ipecacuanha and emetine in dysentery is given on p. 34.

Standardisation of radium salts is now undertaken by the National Physical Laboratory (p. 49).

In November the export trade of Great Britain and Ireland was better than in November 1912. See the article on p. 48.

Has Insurance Act dispensing improved company chemists' profits? The question is suggested by Lewis & Burrows' report (p. 40 and p. 49).

Scots physicians are inclined to be poetical. We give three examples on p. 35, including Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., whose "Echoes," a remarkable book, has just been published.

Our *Diary* for 1914 has been despatched to subscribers abroad, and copies will be sent to home subscribers at the beginning of next week. An article descriptive of the contents begins on p. 46.

The moral of Professor Remington's article on Responsibility is commented upon by "Xrayser II," who also refers to membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, Professor Crossley's speech at the Institute of Chemistry, provision of Insurance appliances, and literary opium-eaters (p. 45).

News of the Week.

Company reports are of special interest this week. See p. 40.

The estates reported on p. 42 amount to 536,571*l.*, 2,779*l.*, 7,003*l.*, and 14,850*l.*

"Perfumes, Old and New," was the subject at the C.A.A. meeting last week (p. 54).

Christmas holidays and stocktaking times in London wholesale houses are notified on p. 36.

Mr. W. D. Howard, F.I.C., the eldest son of the late John Eliot Howard, F.R.S., died this week (p. 41).

Mr. J. O'Grady, M.P., states that more will be done to get further Insurance Act work for drug-store proprietors (p. 56).

The Celluloid Committee's Report interests all in the drug-trade. The recommendations are epitomised on pp. 36-37.

This week is the anniversary of the death of Parmentier, the pharmacist who brought about the extended cultivation of the potato in France (pp. 38-39).

The Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund election took place on Tuesday, and the result is given on p. 43. A successful smoking-concert in its aid is reported on p. 55.

The main interest at the Chemical Society's meeting, reported in this issue, is the announcement of the discovery of the first of a series of "eage" compounds (p. 43).

In our Coloured Supplement we report a charge of fraud, well-known London houses being the accusers. We also report there the further examination in bankruptcy of Mr. A. H. Jesser, chemist and druggist.

The Insurance dispensing news this week should be read carefully. New Medical Benefit Regulations are given on p. 50, along with interesting observations on the supply of drugs. The first Pharmaceutical Committees to be elected are in Scotland (p. 52). Nominations of others are also reported. Chesterfield chemist's are to strike (p. 51).

Trade and Market Matters.

The principal market changes include an advance in milk-sugar, codeine, and castor oil. Quinine (seconds), bergamot, and Bourbon geranium oils and valerian-root are firmer. Citric acid, tartaric acid, Persian opium, ammonia sulphate, lemon oil (c.i.f.), cocaine and menthol are in buyers' favour. The last drug-auctions of the year were held to-day (p. 57).

CHRISTMAS WEEK.

The C. & D. will be published on Wednesday, December 24. Advertisements for the Coloured Supplement will be received up to 10 A.M. that day.

VETERINARY NOTES.

By a M.R.C.V.S.

Coughs.

COUGHS IN CATTLE are of two kinds—dry and moist; they are not a disease, but are symptoms of disease, and are at times a valuable guide as to the part, degree, and stage of the disease from which they arise. A cough may be defined as a spasmodic involuntary action, preceded by a firm closure of the glottis, produced by a sudden and forcible expiration to remove some sort of irritant from some part of the respiratory tract. The varieties found are numerous, and as each has its own peculiarity they afford very important indications as to the nature and seat of the disease; therefore it is most essential and imperative to acquire a knowledge of them, and this can only be accomplished by careful observance and continual practice. The dry cough arises from dryness of the mucous membrane of the air-passages, and is heard in the earlier stages of inflammatory attacks. It is divided into short, spasmodic, hollow, broken-winded, hacking, etc. The short cough is indicative of pneumonia; spasmodic to broken wind; hollow or sepulchral to chronic disease, such as alterations of the structures of some portion of the respiratory organs; the broken-winded is feeble, short, and single, and is quite diagnostic; hacking is got in pleurisy, and at times seems to be cut in two. The moist cough indicates the second stage of an inflammatory attack, when the inflamed membranes have begun to throw out secretions of the mucous follicles of the affected parts. There are other coughs, "sympathetic," that do not arise from irritation of the air-passages, but proceed from irritation outside the air-passages—e.g., indigestion, teething, worms in the stomach and intestines, liver and heart diseases, etc. These are usually dry and are valuable aids to diagnosis when studied in connection with other symptoms. It is well known that animals with narrow, shallow chests are predisposed to cough from any trivial cause. Except for the cough peculiar to broken wind and that of roaring, the indications in cattle are much the same, but less powerful than that of the horse. The coughs of tuberculosis, bovine, and contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle have each their own peculiarity, the tuberculous cough being a very pronounced and prolonged fit of coughing. The pleuro is short and single. In bovine the cough is hacking and very distressing, with the head almost touching the ground. Sheep, pigs, and dogs also have coughs peculiar to the disease, which must be heard to be thoroughly understood.

Abortion in Animals.

THE third and final Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture to inquire into epizootic abortion was issued last week. The Committee report that by means of one or other of the methods of diagnosis described in a previous Report, it is now possible to distinguish with practical certainty between cases of contagious abortion in cows and those of a sporadic or accidental character. Moreover, the agglutination test by itself appears to be likely to render great service in dealing with outbreaks in the future, since it can be employed to detect the disease while it is still in the incubative stage—i.e., before the act of abortion has occurred. Their experiments and observations have not led them so far with regard to the question of immunising cattle against contagious abortion. They are satisfied that a high degree of immunity against the disease can be conferred on healthy animals, and to that extent the question has been carried beyond the laboratory stage of investigation. Furthermore, protective inoculation has already been employed in a considerable number of infected herds, but some time must elapse before it will be possible to judge the results in these cases, or to estimate the general value of this method of dealing with outbreaks. The work in connection with immunisation is being carried out at the laboratory of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and it is suggested that it might be left to the Board of Agriculture to complete this work, and report upon the result when

they are satisfied that a sufficient number of observations have been made to justify a special report. Serious outbreaks of bovine abortion do not usually occur on the same farm year after year. There may be, and often is, little or nothing to warn an owner that infection has entered his flock until the disease has fairly well established itself, and a number of ewes have aborted. Except in those cases where the disease repeatedly recurs, it is improbable that many farmers would go to the trouble and expense of regularly carrying out preventive treatment in anticipation, even if a trustworthy method were available. It would appear that, for the time being at least, preventive measures are only likely to be applied in the sense of trying to prevent further spread once the disease has shown itself. Various preventive measures are recommended by the Committee for voluntary adoption.

MEDICAL GLEANINGS.

Treatment of Obesity.

AN ABSTRACT in the "British Medical Journal" states that Franke recommends tincture of belladonna in the treatment of obesity, in doses of 15 drops thrice daily, twenty minutes before meals, which should be reduced in amount. This diminishes the sensation of hunger. In a month the weight was reduced by 8 lb., the cardiac dullness became normal, and the patient was able to take long walks. Two subsequent relapses were treated in the same way with the same success. Franke has found the treatment efficacious in other cases.

Fish Thyroids.

ACCORDING to "The Lancet" (1913, II., 1339) it has been found that a fish diet increases the iodine-content of a dog's thyroid, and it has been suggested that the presence of iodine in sea-water might cause a relatively large amount of iodine in the thyroid of fish. The thyroid of the *Raia clavata* was analysed by Mr. A. T. Cameron, and found to contain amounts which were not extraordinary compared with that found in the thyroid of mammals, but the thyroid of *Scyllium canicula* contained more, and in one case much more, iodine than any thyroid previously reported upon. The amount was 1.160 per cent., compared with 0.692 per cent. on the dried gland of the dog, 0.588 for the human gland, 0.551 for the pig, 0.53 for the sheep, and 0.477 for the ox. "The Lancet" suggests that fish thyroid would be a valuable therapeutic agent, and that the result of the research adds strength to the view that the iodine-value of the diet plays a considerable rôle in determining that of the gland.

Emetine in Dysentery.

MR. S. R. DOUGLAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., before the British Medical Association read a paper entitled "Notes on Amoebic Dysentery from Papers published during the past year." He summed up as follows:

In the past emetine has been given frequently as a substitute for ipecacuanha with markedly good results. The first mention of this was in 1813, when Magendie and Pellitier recommended its use. Lomax Bardsley, in 1829, obtained good results with emetine in some forms of dysentery and chronic diarrhoea. More recently Tull Walsh, in 1891, used a compound of emetine with mercuric iodide with good result in cases of dysentery in India. That this very effectual remedy passed from the ken of medicine was most probably due to the difficulty of diagnosing the difference between amoebic and bacillary dysentery, but now that Vedder has shown by a series of scientific experiments that emetine is capable of killing amoebae and has no deleterious action on the body, that Rogers had applied the results of these investigations to the treatment of man, and has found a simple method of administering the drug, and that the differential diagnosis between amoebic and bacillary dysentery can be readily and is most easily made, we have a treatment that should be successfully applied to nearly every case of acute and chronic dysentery and those complications which are due to the pathogenic amoebae. Whether this treatment is a radical one, as is claimed by Rogers, can only be solved by time and further careful experiments on animals.

The report will be found along with allied papers on the subject in the "B.M.J.," 1913, II., 1282.

Physicians as Poets.

THE subjoined rhyming description is of a druggist's shop in Fife, not, we understand, of the present time. It was written by Dr. David Rorie, J.P., Culter, Aberdeenshire, who has published many things about Fife folk, among whom he used to practise. The quotation is from a rhyming narrative of the guidwife who had to get six leeches for her husband from the village druggist.

... Droggie had an awfu' stock,
Tobacco, wreetin'-paper, rock,
A' kin' o' wersh tongue-twistin' drinks,
A' kin' o' Oriental stinks,
The best cod liver ile emulsions,
Wee pootherst that could cure convulsions,
Famed Peter Puffer's soothin' syrup,
An' stuff to gar canaries chirrup.
He'd toothache tinctur's, cures for corns,
Pomades to gar hair grow on horns,
He'd stuff for healin' beelin' lugs,
He'd stuff for suffocatin' bugs,
He'd stuff for feshin' up your denners,
Against your wull an' a' gude menners,
He'd stuff that if ye liked to pay
Wad pit wives in the fam'ly way,
A' kin' o' queer cahoochy goods
To suit the system's varyin' moods,
Wi' navvies' operatin' peels,
Sookers for bairns an' fishin' reels,
In fae—but losh! I'd better stop,
The mannie kep' a druggist's shop,
An' in his bauchles an' his breeches
Cam' grum'lin' doon to get the leeches,
While, nearly scunnerd wi' their squirmin',
Aff hirbles Girsie wi' the vermin.

The rhyme recalls that of Burns in which he describes Dr. Hornbrook's stock. The guidwife told the doctor that her husband could eat two only of the leeches raw, and she fried the rest!

Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D., President of the General Medical Council, before he became Principal of Glasgow University, published privately a book of verse entitled "Echoes," in which the verses are rendered from or into "braid Scots," French, German, Norse, Welsh-Romani, modern and classical Greek, and Low German. A second edition of this interesting little volume has been published by Messrs. James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow, at 2s. 6d. net. It is one of the most interesting books of poems that has come under our notice, showing the crudition of the author, and his gift of tender expression in several languages. We give some examples. The first is a Scots rendering of a verse from a Chanson Populaire:

Que faire s'amour me laisse? When my luv's awa
Nuit et jour ne puis dormir. Wae am I an' wearie,
Sleep I can get name
For thinkin' o' my dearie.

There are eleven more like that. The first verse of Tennyson's immortal poem, "Crossing the Bar," is rendered into beautiful German, thus:

Sunset and evening star,	Die Sonne sinkt, die Abend-
And one clear call for me!	sterne glühn,
And may there be no meaning of	Ein letzter Anruf fordert mich
the bar,	ins Meer:
When I put out to sea.	Sei mir gewährt es brause kein Geestohn: Am Hafeneingang wenn ich seewärts kehr!

Next come three lines from Catullus, which becomes "Jeannie's Bird" in the Doric:

Lugete, o Veneres Cupidinesque, Lament, ye nymphs, ye cupids a',
Et quantum est hominum Lament, ye gallants blithe an'
uenustiorum. brow,
Passer mortuus est meac pueriae. My Jean has tint her birdie sma',
Her birdie's dead.

Omar Khayyám's verses, Stevenson's, O. W. Holmes (the inspiration), and others are represented in the volume, a nice Christmas gift for a chemist to give to a medical friend.

We may make a trio of these Scots physician-poets by recalling the fact that the late Sir Douglas MacLagan, M.D., the Privy Council's Visitor to the Pharmaceutical examinations in Edinburgh, also wrote songs in the Scots tongue, and sang them, too, exceedingly well.

KOLA-TREES which were introduced from Ceylon in 1903 fruited abundantly in the Seychelles Islands in 1912. Three specimens, which were probably introduced from Kew at a remote date, were discovered in the jungle of Government House in 1908, and one of these trees produced 2,000 nuts last year.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The Plymouth Town Council have refused an agricultural poisons licence to F. Collier & Co.

Out of twelve pharmacists in Peterborough eleven have voted in favour of the revocation of the Shops Closing Order during Christmas week.

The wine-licence lately held by Mr. Hubert Gibson, Ph.C., Bridge Street, Runcorn, has been transferred to Mr. Geoffrey Cooper, chemist and druggist.

Professor W. J. Pope, F.R.S., Cambridge, is to be President of the Chemistry Section of the British Association next year, and Professor F. O. Bower, F.R.S., Glasgow, President of the Botany Section.

At Romford on December 4, Lottie Charles, married, was bound over as a first offender for stealing soap, value 1s. 2d., from the pharmacy of Mr. W. S. Steeples, chemist and druggist, 28 Market Place, Romford.

Mr. E. A. Brotherton, of Messrs. Brotherton & Co., Ltd., ammonia and chemical manufacturers, Wakefield and Leeds, who is Lord Mayor of Leeds, has offered to subscribe 50*l.* a week for one year, commencing on November 9, to the Leeds General Infirmary and the Leeds Dispensary, providing there are no strikes in Leeds during his term of office.

The Blackburn Chamber of Commerce on December 3 considered a report, prepared by Mr. W. Hindle, on the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill. This stated that the Bill contains three contentious clauses, but an arrangement might easily be come to if a committee composed of a few members of Parliament and the Presidents and Secretaries of the Chemists' and Grocers' Associations meet to discuss the points of difference.

The annual prize-distribution in connection with the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, Clerkenwell, London, E.C., took place on December 5. Mr. Cyril S. Cobb, Chairman of the London County Council, presented the prizes and certificates. Short lectures were afterwards given on "Mirrors," by Mr. S. D. Chalmers, of the Technical Optics Department, and "Artificial Nitrates" by Mr. S. Field, of the Technical Chemistry Department. The Institution was open for inspection the same evening and on December 6.

Lecture on Radium.

Mr. C. E. S. Phillips, the honorary physicist at the Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road, London, S.W., gave a lecture on the properties and uses of radium at the hospital on December 10. Beyond saying that the future is full of promise, he made no reference to the therapeutic effect of radium, but confined himself to an explanation and demonstration of its physical and electrical properties. For this purpose he used tubes containing 50 milligrammes of radium and a large volume of emanation belonging to the hospital. The enormous potentiality of minute quantities he suggested as pointing to a possible source of energy when the earth's coal supply is exhausted; for radium, diminishing by one-half in 1,750 years, gives off as much energy as a million and a half times its weight of coal, and there is twenty tons of it in the sea.

Liverpool Notes.

Special shows of transparent Rexall rubber hot-water bottles are being made at the branches of Messrs. Thompson & Capper, Ltd.

Cherists' windows on every hand contain the handsome "lady in black" showcard of Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., to aid in selling their Boracic-Cologne soap. "Boracic-Cologne" is now all the rage, altogether about fifty displays having been made.

There is still dissatisfaction locally with the Shops Act. Councillor Herman, at the meeting of the City Council on December 3, stated that three-quarters of the shops in Manchester are exempted from closing, while in Liverpool compulsory closing is the general rule. Even

in the totally exempted central area tradesmen are constantly harassed by inspectors. The motion that a second poll be taken of shopkeepers re exemption was defeated by fifty votes to twenty-two.

Shops Act.

At this week's meeting of the London County Council, Mr. P. Simmons (Chairman of the Public Control Committee), in reply to a question, said the Council had no power to grant temporary exemption from the closing provisions of the Shops Act during the Christmas holidays; but the Committee had given instructions that in the case of shopkeepers making previous applications the closing requirements of the Act should not be enforced from December 1 to December 24 inclusive. Shop assistants must still be given the weekly half-holiday, but if by voluntary arrangement (particulars of which must be submitted previously in writing to the Council) employees agreed to forgo their half-holiday during the period mentioned and to receive a holiday more than equivalent after Christmas, no objection would be raised.

Christmas Holidays and Stocktaking.

The following announcements respecting the closing of business houses in London connected with the drug trade should be noted :

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD., 7 Cowper Street, E.C., will close from Wednesday evening, December 24, to December 29, and partially between December 29 and 31 for stocktaking.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S, LTD.—The offices and works will be closed from Wednesday evening, December 24, to Monday morning, December 29. Small urgent orders will be dealt with at 7 Vere Street, London, W.

BAISS BROS. & STEVENSON, LTD., Grange Road, S.E.—Offices and warehouses will be closed on December 25, 26, and 27, and warehouses only for stocktaking purposes on December 31, January 1 and 2.

BARCLAY & SONS, LTD., Farringdon Street, E.C., are closing on December 25 and 26.

JOHN BELL, HILLS & LUCAS, LTD., Oxford Works, Tower Bridge Road, S.E., will close on December 25, 26, and 27, and also, except for urgent orders, on December 30 and 31 for stocktaking.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., Graham Street, City Road, N., are closing on Christmas Day, December 25, and Boxing Day, December 26.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill, E.C., are closing their offices and warehouses from 6 p.m. on Wednesday, December 24, until 9 A.M. on Monday, December 29.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OFFICES, Cannon Street, E.C., will be closed from Wednesday, December 24, at 5.15 p.m., to Monday morning, December 29.

DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO., 143 Farringdon Road, E.C., will close on December 25, 26, and 27.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB LTD., 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C., will close on December 25 and 26.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD., Berners Street and City Road, are closing on December 25, 26, and 27.

HOWARDS & SONS, STRATFORD, E.—The offices and warehouse will be closed on December 25, 26, and 27, and on December 31 for stocktaking.

S. MAW, SON & SONS, Aldersgate Street, E.C., will be closed on December 25, 26, and 27, and also on December 30 and 31 for stocktaking.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., Clerkenwell Road, E.C., are to be closed on December 25, 26, and 27; also on December 30 and 31 for stocktaking.

T. MORSON & SON, Elm Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C., will close their office and warehouse on December 25, 26, and 27, and for stocktaking on December 30 and 31. Urgent orders only will be executed on Monday, December 29, and post and telegrams only on the Tuesday and Wednesday following.

F. NEWBERY & SONS, LTD., Charterhouse Square, E.C., will close on December 25 and 26, and for stocktaking on December 30 and 31.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., 50 Beak Street, Regent Street, W., are closing on December 25, 26, and 27.

R. J. REUTER, Denman Street, W., will be closed entirely on December 25, 26, and 27, and also on December 30 and 31 for stocktaking.

SANGERS, Euston Road, N.W., close on December 25 and 26.

THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., will close from Wednesday evening, December 24, until December 29.

H. E. STEVENSON & CO., 122 Great Suffolk Street, S.E., will close on December 25, 26, and 27.

W. TOOGOOD, LTD., Southwark Street, S.E., will close on

December 25, 26, and 27, and on December 30 and 31 for stocktaking.

THOS. TYRER & SON, LTD., Stratford, E., close on December 25, 26, and 27.

VINCENT WOOD, Victoria House, Blackfriars Bridge, S.E., are closing from Wednesday evening, December 24, to Monday morning, December 29.

WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMMNEY, LTD., Southwark Street, S.E., have arranged to close on December 24 at 4 p.m. and on December 25 and 26, closing again on December 30 and 31 for stocktaking.

WYLEYS, LTD., Bath Street, City Road, E.C., close on December 25, 26, and 27.

Birmingham Notes.

Local chemists are beginning to seek the services of lady dispensers.

Mr. Walter Partridge, of Messrs. Southall's Easy Row establishment, gave his lecture on "Some Cotswold Villages," illustrated by slides in natural colours, before a large audience at Victoria Hall, Aston, last Sunday evening.

Colonel Wyley, J.P., speaking at Coventry Park Association dinner, held under the presidency of Lord Cheylesmore on Monday night, said he had been nominated High Sheriff of Warwickshire, and that if he took office, as he supposed he should, he believed he would be the first Coventry citizen to be High Sheriff of the county.

The cocaine-snuff case has set the dovecotes in confusion. The snuff has no value without the cocaine, and with it the public fear the name "Poison." It is sold in many villages and towns of the Black Country by tobacconists and publicans, who say that it has a sobering effect. The Poisons and Pharmacy Act is now having a sobering effect upon these unqualified retailers.

Bela Menczler, 15 Tavistock Square, London, has been remanded on a charge of stealing 9s. 10d. by means of a trick from the shop of Mr. Charles Thompson, Ph.C., Stratford Road. It was stated that the trick was to ask for a threepenny cake of soap, tender a sovereign in payment, and manipulate the change so that a half-sovereign in it was changed into silver but the gold simultaneously taken.

Sheffield Notes.

Mr. Geo. Squire, Haymarket and Sharow Lane, has a fine seasonable display of his Mola preparations.

Mr. J. F. Eardley, F.C.S., of Messrs. Eardley & Furnival, has taken up his residence in the house he has had built, adjoining Lindrick Golf Links, Shireoaks. Mr. Eardley is an ardent devotee of the ancient game.

Celluloid Committee.

The report of the Departmental Committee on the precautions necessary in the manufacture, storage, and use of celluloid and celluloid articles is in course of publication. In the meantime, in view of the Christmas shopping season, the Home Secretary has issued a statement that one of the recommendations of the Committee is that local authorities should issue warnings to shopkeepers as to the special precautions which should be taken in shops to guard against accidents in connection with the storage and exhibition of celluloid articles. It is mentioned that celluloid goods have been known to catch fire through the accidental focussing of the sun's rays upon them, and through contact with an electric-light bulb or steam radiator. Compulsory regulations are not recommended in the report, but the following simple precautions are given which local Councils are recommended to issue to chemists and other traders :

(1) The quantity of celluloid goods displayed in the shop should be limited as far as possible, and the reserve stock should be kept in closed packages or receptacles.

(2) The safest position for the bulk of the stock is on the top floor. In no case should it be so placed that in the event of fire the exits would be endangered.

(3) Celluloid articles should not be placed in proximity to radiators, flues, or electric lamps, or otherwise exposed to heat; or displayed in baskets on the floor, where a match or other burning or smouldering material might be dropped on them.

(4) The use of sealing wax on parcels containing celluloid articles should be avoided. The dropping of burning wax on celluloid was responsible for the disaster which occurred

in Moor Lane, London, in 1912, and caused a loss of nine lives.

(5) Packages containing celluloid articles should not be soldered without a protective plate being placed between the part to be soldered and the celluloid. Several serious fires are reported to have occurred in Paris owing to careless methods of soldering.

(6) Fire buckets or other means of extinguishing fire should be provided and kept where they will be readily available. Water is by far the best extinguisher of burning celluloid.

(7) Cinematograph films are sometimes festooned in shop windows. This practice is very dangerous, and ought never to be allowed.

Guardians' Doings.

The Derby Guardians have appointed Miss M. B. Jephson as part-time dispenser at the workhouse at a salary of 50*l.* per annum.

The Hull Guardians on December 3 decided to continue purchasing drugs from wholesalers. It was stated that a considerable saving had been effected by buying from Messrs. Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd., instead of from a retail tradesman. The examples quoted were :

Quarter ended June 30, 1912: Retail tradesman, 11*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

Quarter ended June 30, 1913: Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd., 59*p.*

Quarter ended September 30, 1912: Retail tradesman, 10*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

Quarter ended September 30, 1913: Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd., 59*p.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

The resident medical doctor reported that the drugs supplied during 1913 to the infirmary had been of good quality so far as he was able to judge.

Contracts.

Canterbury City Council.—Mr. A. Lander appointed Corporation chemist for the ensuing six months.

Eccles Town Council.—Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., for an eighteen months' supply of soda ash, at 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per ton.

Bradford City Council.—United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool, for the supply of 20 to 24 tons of chloride of calcium at 2*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* per ton.

Great Yarmouth Town Council.—Messrs. Steward & Son, chemists, for the supply of all drugs, medicines, and surgical appliances to the Isolation Hospital during the coming year.

London County Council.—For annual supplies :—Chemicals.—F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., 586*l.*; Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., 31*l.*; Carless, Capel & Leonard, 27*l.*; Harrington Bros., Ltd., 264*l.*; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., 227*l.*; W. Martindale, 31*l.*; May & Baker, Ltd., Battersea, 716*l.*; Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., 57*l.* Chemical and physical apparatus.—Brown & Son, 287*l.*; O. Comitti & Son, 143*l.*; G. Cussons, Ltd., Manchester, 81*l.*; Flatters & Garnett, Ltd., 27*l.*; A. Gallenkamp & Co., Ltd., 803*l.*; John Griffin & Sons, Ltd., 1,732*l.*; W. H. McCarthy & Son, 93*l.*; Perken, Son & Co., Ltd., 29*l.*; O. A. Pfeifer, 5*l.*; O. W. Quaintance, 24*l.*; Scientific Glass Blowing Co., 24*l.*; Townson & Mercer, Ltd., 577*l.*; T. Wyatt, Manchester, 24*l.*

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Mr. S. E. Melling, F.I.C., public analyst for Wigan, Salford, and Accrington, has been appointed analyst for the county of Cheshire.

Mr. Thomas S. Haines, F.I.C., has been appointed Borough Council senior assistant to Mr. Cyril Dickenson, B.Sc., F.I.C., the Southwark analyst, at a salary of 150*l.* per annum, rising by annual increments of 10*l.* to a maximum of 200*l.*

Of eighteen drug samples examined by the Sheffield analyst during the past quarter, only one of sweet spirit of nitre was deficient in strength. A sample of sweet nitre elixir taken consisted essentially of glycerin, potassium nitrite, and paraldehyde.

In Liverpool last quarter thirty-two samples of drugs and medicine were submitted to the public analyst. An informal sample of glycerin was found to contain 14 per cent. of sugar and 11 per cent. of water. Two prescriptions were deficient—one 40 per cent. in dilute phosphoric

acid, and another 50 per cent. in silver oxide and 40 per cent. in ergotine.

The attention of the Camberwell Borough Council was drawn on December 4, by Mr. John Shrimpton, to the statement in the analyst's report that no samples of drugs were submitted for analysis last quarter. He almost forgot the day when a drug was analysed. Mr. J. H. Dixon pointed out that inspectors had a free hand in sampling. Dr. F. Lennon suggested that the Council should delete the reference to drugs from the report, and should give the Town Clerk power to delete similar paragraphs from future reports. Most chemists are able to analyse their own drugs, and very rarely did they find a drug that was adulterated. This was supported by other speakers; but it being also mentioned that Dr. Teed, the analyst, should first be heard, Mr. H. Line suggested that during the next quarter some samples of drugs should be analysed, bought, not from pharmacists, but from "the odds and ends shops" where drugs are sold. The Council having decided not to hear Dr. Teed, adopted his report.

Libels on Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P.

At the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, London, on December 9, before the Common Serjeant (Sir F. A. Bosanquet), Walter Tyler (54), formerly Food and Drugs and Weights and Measures Inspector under the Middlesex County Council, came up for sentence on indictment, to which he pleaded guilty at the previous Sessions, charging him with having maliciously published defamatory libels in the form of letters and postcards addressed to Mr. W. S. Glyn Jones, barrister-at-law. The previous hearing was fully reported in the *C. & D.*, November 15, index folio 728. On that occasion the Common Serjeant postponed sentence in order that observation should be kept on the prisoner. Mr. E. D. Vercell, instructed by Messrs. Duckworth & Co., now stated on behalf of the prisoner that his friends had come forward with sufficient money to enable him to leave the country. He would carry with him letters of introduction to people who were in a position to secure for him suitable employment in the country of his adoption. Under the circumstances the justice of the case would be fully met if his Lordship discharged him in the care of a responsible person who would see that he went abroad.—The Common Serjeant did not see that the public interests would be served if prisoner were sent to prison for a lengthened period. If he were bound over and he left the country it would be for his own good; and after evidence by Mr. Sydney Boswell, Missionary at the Marylebone Police Court, to the effect that prisoner's friends had rallied round him, and that he personally would give the requisite undertaking, the Common Serjeant bound the prisoner over in 10*l.* to come up for judgment if called upon. Mr. Boswell having signed the undertaking, the prisoner left the dock.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Miss A. E. Flanagan, Ph.C., has opened a Medical Hall in the main street, Castlerea.

Mr. J. E. Connor, J.P., Ph.C., Newry, has been appointed a trustee for the subscribers to a motor transport scheme between Newry and Rathfriland.

Mr. Roden Johnston, Ph.C., has been appointed contractor for the supply of medicines and dressings to the Down County Infirmary, Downpatrick, for the year 1914.

Mr. Samuel Gibson, druggist, King Street, Belfast, has secured temporary premises to replace those destroyed by fire on December 1, and business is being carried on as usual.

Mr. Wm. McMullan (Messrs. Thomas McMullan & Co., wholesale druggists, Belfast) has intimated that he will not seek re-election to the Belfast City Council at the triennial elections next month.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Aberdeen and the North.

Mr. John Fraser, chemist, Helmsdale, has been elected a member of the County Council.

The College of Preceptors has arranged to hold its examinations quarterly in the City of Aberdeen, commencing with this month's examination.

Mr. James Mennie, chemist, Golspie Village, and Mr. James Matheson, chemist, Golspie Rural, have been elected members of their Parish Councils.

The busy winter season has had the effect of increasing the number of chemists' shops in Aberdeen available for the supply of medicines on the compulsory half-holiday.

Since the inauguration of the National Insurance Act one doctor's shop in Aberdeen has been removed to a flat, another has changed hands, a chemist being now in possession, while the shop at 63 Urquhart Road, lately carried on by Mr. George, has just been closed.

Business Changes.

Mr. A. H. Paton, Paisley, has purchased a business in Watford, and has disposed of his business in Paisley to Mr. Inglis, late of Portland Street, Glasgow.

Mr. J. Bain, Forfar (late of Hawick), has sold his business in Forfar to Mr. M. Macfarlane, and has gone to Cowdenbeath as partner and successor to Mr. R. Cairnie.

Mr. James Walker, chemist, Ellon and Peterhead, has assumed as partner at Peterhead Mr. J. B. Gauld, Aberdeen, lately manager to Dr. J. F. Tocher, F.I.C. The business will be carried on as Gauld & Walker.

Mr. J. H. Hart, Dumbarton Road, Glasgow, who is leaving Glasgow shortly, has sold his Paisley Road shop to Mr. Heaf, and his business at Dumbarton Road has been acquired by Mr. Mackenzie, his senior assistant.

Mr. D. Hailly Burn, sen., chemist, Arbroath, has sold his business to Mr. T. Girdwood, who has been on the staff of Messrs. J. Hardie & Son, Dundee. Mr. Burn is one of the veterans of Scottish pharmacy, having been in business before August 1, 1868.

Edinburgh.

At Inverleith Park on Wednesday, December 3, Edinburgh and Leith Fish Trade Football Club defeated Pharmacy United by six goals to nil.

The members of the Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club held their fifth annual dance in the Albyn Rooms on Wednesday evening, December 3. About eighty-five ladies and gentlemen were present, and the proceedings were most enjoyable. Messrs. Paxton, Rowland, and Watson acted as M.C.s. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Rainy Brown, Mrs. Cowie, Mrs. Coull, and Mr. J. R. Hill.

The covering letter from the Insurance Commissioners with the agreement for next year states that the official whose signature appears at the bottom has "the honour" of requesting chemists to continue their service. Things are therefore looking much brighter pharmaceutically with such compliments in the air, so to speak; and the last accounts were paid (as promised) within a few days after being rendered.

Glasgow and the West.

Chemists are this week busy with their Christmas displays.

The windows of Messrs. Cockburn & Co.'s Falkirk branch have been refitted and modernised, which greatly enhances the appearance of the shop.

Glasgow Corporation, as local authority under the Shops Act, recommends that Christmas and New Year's Days be recognised as the weekly half-holidays for the respective weeks.

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association have just issued their 1913-14 Session Syllabus. The lectures include:

"Colour Photography," by President J. H. Hart, Ph.C.
"Rubber and All About It," by R. G. Howatt, Ph.C.
"Bacteriology Applied to Modern Therapy," by J. S. White, Ph.C.

"Candid yet Circumspect Confessions of a Pharmaceutical Diplomatist," by J. P. Gilmour, M.P.S.

Mr. A. G. Mackay succeeds Mr. Peter Irvine as librarian. A lecture will be given on December 19 by Mr. Curry (B. W. & Co.) on the preparation and standardisation of tuberculins. The Joint Entertainment Committee are trying to arrange a series of monthly whist-drives, and the Athletic Club have arranged a series of smoking-concerts.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

M. JABOIN, President of the Paris Retail Pharmacists' Association, recently lost his wife. A formal message of condolence was voted by the Wholesale Druggists' Association at their last meeting.

M. BAILLET, a Melun pharmacist, whose services at the recent railway collision were specially noticed and praised by several of the Parisian dailies, is one of those who have been awarded medals of honour by the President.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The French Wholesale Druggists' Association has drawn attention to the fact that certain compound medicaments—e.g., Parke, Davis & Co.'s tablets—pay less Customs duty than the rates charged on the active medicaments which they contain. The reports, handed in to the Minister of Finance, alluded more particularly to quinine salts and pepsin tablets. The Minister consulted M. Gautier, Director of the Paris School of Pharmacy, on the matter, who practically endorses the views of the Association.

ARGENTINA AND BRAZILIAN TARIFFS.—The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a letter to the President of the French Perfumers' Association in regard to the further extension of the period of grace for the incidence of the new Customs duties on perfumery, patents, etc. It appears that the Argentine Minister of Finance has extended the period by another three months, with the object of studying the revision of the Act and especially to eliminate the final paragraph of Clause 2, which bases the rate of duty on the retail sale. He will consider the possibility of levying the tax by uniform rates for each group of perfumes and patent medicines, and in this way to satisfy commercial interests without compromising those of the Treasury. M. Darrasse, President of the Perfumers' Association, has communicated this information to the Wholesale Druggists' Association, which at the last meeting expressed satisfaction. At the same time the Chairman alluded to the unsatisfactory nature of the proposed new Brazilian tariff. The commercial relations of France and Brazil are regulated by a simple *modus vivendi* dating from 1900. This was nominally denounced in 1903 and again in 1906, but, as a matter of fact, is still applied. The "Diario Oficial de Rio de Janeiro" publishes a scheme of Customs tariff revision proposed by the Minister of Finance, which, while nominally diminishing the tariff on certain articles, is really more protective. For instance, the rates on drugs and perfumery are 30 to 50 per cent. lower than those of the existing tariff, but as the new basis is the gross instead of the net weights, the augmentation in certain cases can only be characterised as colossal. It was decided to study the matter thoroughly, then to take joint action.

Antoine Auguste Parmentier.

NOTHING dies so hard as a popular legend. To the average French schoolboy, and to many children of larger growth, Parmentier is the man who "invented the potato." It may be of interest on the occasion of the centenary of the death of the great Frenchman (he died on December 12, 1813) to

present him in his true light—as a pharmacist—while explaining how this curious legend



A. A. PARMENTIER.

Hanover as a pharmacist "sous-aide." The Seven Years' War had just broken out, and young Parmentier saw something of the rougher, if more picturesque, side of military life. Five times, he declares, he was taken prisoner and stripped of all he had. It was while in captivity in Germany that, having to feed almost entirely on potatoes—there a staple food, in France he had always heard them considered as only fit for animals—he learnt their nutritive value. He rose to the rank of "aide-major" in 1760, and made the acquaintance of the great chemist Bayen and the worthy Chamouset, hospital reformer and philanthropist. Peace having been declared in 1763, Parmentier, home again in Paris, was employed at the Invalides pharmacy. He steadily rose in rank, till in 1772 we find him head pharmacist there, with free quarters and 1,200 livres per annum as pay. There was some difficulty with the nuns, who had always had charge of the pharmacy, but this was amicably arranged. It was about this time (1771) that the Academy of Besançon offered a prize for the "best means of averting famine" in case of deficient crops. The young pharmacist, not unwilling to add to his income and remembering his German experiences, eloquently advocated the potato—and woke up to find himself famous. There were prejudices to conquer; tradition had it that potatoes produced leprosy and fevers. Parmentier had such prejudices and others to live down, which he did, and he became a public personage. In 1774 he was received as a Master in Pharmacy by the Paris Guild or Corporation of Apothecaries. In 1777 he was nominated Demonstrator at the College of Pharmacy, and in 1780 Professor at the School of Bakery. He had thus apparently reached his professional apogee when the Revolution occurred. As an honoured guest at Louis XVI's Court, and a public man of some note, Parmentier was naturally, though most unjustly, "suspect," and lay for some time under a cloud. His lifelong interest in the cause of humanity, his well-known efforts to better the state of the poor and ill-nourished, his natural, kindly, and unpretending disposition were, however, too evident to be ignored, even by a Revolutionary tribunal or populace. In due time he was restored to his proper position, his nomination to the post of Head Army Pharmacist being signed by Carnot. In 1795 the Convention entrusted to Parmentier the reorganisation of military pharmacy, and awarded him a "civie crown" and 3,000 livres. He was chosen as a member of the Institute when that learned body was reformed in 1796. Parmentier organised the Paris Central Hospital Pharmacy—a vast and useful institution to this very day. He edited a Codex and Formulary for military hospitals. When the Health Council of the Seine Department was instituted in 1802, Parmentier was chosen as President, and held the post for ten years. In the following year he became President of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, and, though then well advanced in age, was a regular attendant at the meetings, and seldom failed to bring some personal contribution to the proceedings. Full of years and honours, the veteran died in December 1813 in the Rue du Chemin Vert, Paris, where a mural tablet still records the fact. Parmentier was one of the only two men in whose honour the Paris Society of Pharmacy ever held a special meeting. On May 16, 1814, Vauquelin occupying the chair, a solemn sitting was devoted to the memory of the ex-President, and his portrait, painted by Dumont (a sketch of which is here given), was formally presented, and hung up in the Salle des Actes, of which it is still one of the most interesting features. His statue stands opposite that of Vauquelin in the forecourt of the School of Pharmacy, and other monuments were erected at Mont-didier in 1848 and at Neuilly in 1888.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Petroleum Acts.—At Guildford on December 1, Timothy White Co., Ltd., 39 High Street, Guildford, were fined 20s., and 18s. costs, for keeping petroleum in excess of the quantity allowed by their licence. It was stated that 13 gals. of petroleum were found in the store, whereas the licence allowed only 10 gals. Mr. E. Force, secretary to the company, explained that the offence was due to a change of managers.

Mose v. Crown Perfumery Co.—This case was called at the Shoreditch County Court on December 9 without response. The plaintiff, a lift-boy, had on June 24, 1912, slipped and had his hand injured in an ammonia-crushing machine, and was awarded 10s. a week for a stated period under the Workmen's Compensation Act (*C. & D.*, 1912, II., 637). Although over a year since the payments ceased, he now asked for the amount to be renewed. As he did not now respond, Judge Cluer remarked that he supposed terms had been arranged.

Errand-boys.—Northampton has by-laws under which no boy under eleven years of age may lawfully be employed to run errands. At the local police court last week, Mr. E. C. Ashford, chemist and druggist, was summoned for infringing the by-law, he having employed a boy under eleven from 8 to 8.30 in the morning, from 12.15 to 1, and from 5.15 to 7.45 five days of the week, and on Saturdays from 8.30 to 12, from 1 to 5, and from 5.45 to 7.45. He paid him 3s. a week. Mr. Ashford strongly protested against the summons, but was ordered to pay 6s. costs, as also was the father of the boy.

Dentists Act.—At the North London Police Court on December 6, James Watson, Cassland Road, Hackney, was fined 5/-, and 5/- 5s. costs, under Section 3 of the Dentists Act, for unlawfully using the description "T. B. Outred, L.D.S., R.C.S.," implying that he was registered. It was explained that "T. B. Outred" had been dead two years, and the defendant had bought his practice. Neither he nor his assistant was a qualified dentist, and when inquiries were made a person at the address said young Mr. Outred came every week, but Mr. Outred, jun., was in no way connected with the business.

A Messenger's Injuries.—Philip Soulsby (18), labourer, applied to the County Court Judge at Hull on December 3 for continued compensation against Messrs. E. P. Atkinson & Co., laboratory furnishers. Applicant was riding a bicycle and carrying in his hand an india-rubber bottle containing a corrosive liquor when, the stopper becoming loose, the stems of two fingers were destroyed, and applicant was six weeks under the doctor. Later light employment was found for him, but he was discharged for being habitually late. A sum of 20/-, with costs on scale B, was agreed to between the parties.

Why Suffer Corns?—At the Doncaster Borough Court on December 8, Aaron Harrop, Norfolk Street, Sheffield, was summoned under the Medicine Stamp Acts for exposing dutiable medicine for sale without a licensee, and for exposing for sale a box containing medicine—viz., ointment for the relief of corns—which was not stamped. The defendant had rendered himself liable to a fine of 10/- in the first case and to a penalty of 20/- in the second case, and Mr. Andrews, on his behalf, admitted a technical offence. The sale had been made on August 30 at a stall in the Doncaster Market. Defendant had a licence for his shop at Sheffield, but he had been informed by the Excise authorities that this did not allow him to sell in any other place, which was news to him (Mr. Andrews), although every man is supposed to know the law. He added: "There are a lot of lawyers who never know all the law." A fine of 10s., and costs, was imposed in each case.

A Druggists' Sundries Account.—In the Shoreditch County Court on December 9, before Judge Cluer, W. J. Techer, Ltd., 53 Curtain Road, E.C., druggists' sundriesmen, sued Mr. Geo. Wingfield Green, trading as Brewer & Marston, 44 Cophall Avenue, E.C., chemists, to recover 2/- 5s. 6d., the balance of an account for druggists' sundries supplied. The plaintiffs' representative produced the orders for the goods, but the defendant said that while he admitted ordering the articles, it was not done through the plaintiffs, of whom he had not heard until quite recently. His order was given to a man named Barnett, who was in a small way of business, dealing in druggists' sundries. A long time back he lent Barnett 5/-, and it was agreed that he should be paid back in sundries, and that was how he came to give the orders. He had no idea how Barnett got the order executed—he presumed in his own business;

anyway, never to his knowledge through the plaintiffs. Judge Cluer: "How were the goods delivered?" Defendant: "Barnett brought them himself." Judge Cluer: "Where is Barnett? Is he here?" Defendant: "I don't know where he is now; he is not here, I know that." Judge Cluer: "And you say he still owes you the balance of this £1. as against the goods supplied?" Defendant: "That is so. I had no idea he was employed by anybody. I always knew him as in business for himself." Judge Cluer, after some other questions, gave judgment for the defendant.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

HYDROGENATORS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £300,000., in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in oil, fat, soap, glycerin, cattle-foods, etc. R.O., Bank Quay Works, Warrington.

R. BRUMFITT & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000., in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a manufacturing chemist, wholesale druggist, and soap-manufacturer, etc., carried on by F. Brumfitt at Stanacre Works, Bradford. F. Brumfitt is one of the first directors.

CELLON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000., in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire inventions relating to non-inflammable celluloid, and to the manufacture of solutions and objects from cellulose acetate or acetyl cellulose, etc. The subscribers are Dr. A. Mond, T. Tyrer, F. W. A. Luboldt, and A. J. A. W. Barr.

DAVIES' CHEMIST AND DRUG STORES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500., in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the lease of 106 Salmon Lane, Limehouse, and the business of a chemist, druggist, and fancy-goods merchant carried on there, and to adopt an agreement with Mrs. Frances W. Reidy. The first directors are Mrs. F. W. Reidy and J. J. O'Connor.

Company News.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD..—The directors have declared the usual dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum upon the cumulative participating preference shares.

DUX CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS CO., LTD..—A notice of the appointment of Mr. E. R. Watson, 44 Gresham Street, London, E.C., as receiver on November 22, 1913, has been filed at Somerset House.

CAMWAL, LTD..—The report of the directors for the year ended September 30, 1913, states that the net profit for the past financial year is £3,487. 2s., which with the amount of £367. 7s. 1d. brought forward makes a total of £3,925. 9s. 1d., out of which is recommended the payment of dividends on the cumulative preference shares as follows: 1½ per cent. outstanding on the year ended September 30, 1911, and 5 per cent. outstanding on the year ended September 30, 1912, together 6½ per cent., there remaining 5 per cent. due on these shares for the year ended September 30, 1913. This leaves £827. 2s. 10d. to be carried forward. Notwithstanding the absence of any spells of really hot weather during the past season, there is an encouraging increase in the profits. The system of selling direct to the public, which, in co-operation with chemists, was adopted to meet competition, has proved mutually successful, as the increased publicity thereby obtained for the company's beverages has resulted in increased sales through chemists. Shareholders are asked to vote the usual remuneration to the chairman and directors—viz., £400. for the year ending September 30, 1914. Mr. Hayward M. Davenport (chairman) retires from the board, but offers himself for re-election. The annual meeting will be held at the Frascati Restaurant, Oxford Street, W., on Tuesday, December 16, at 3 p.m.

IDRIS & CO., LTD..—The report of the directors for the year ended October 31, 1913, states that the year's trading shows a profit of £1,027. 7s. 2d., as compared with a loss of £367. 16s. 8d. for the previous year. This profit is arrived at after debiting the usual depreciations and paying debenture interest. The directors regret that, owing to the continued adverse conditions which prevail in the mineral-water industry, the profit made during the past year is not sufficient to enable them to recommend the payment of any dividend. The directors have effected some further economies in the working expenses. They have also continued the policy of letting off all premises not actually required for the business, and have been successful in securing additional tenants, which will considerably add to the company's rental revenue. In order to carry out this policy

some extensive alterations have had to be made, entailing an expenditure of £1,916. 9s. 2d., which has been charged against reserve account. The financial position of the company is satisfactory, the bank balance at the end of the year being £3,147. 10s. 9d. in excess of the balance at October 31, 1912. Mr. James Bradford and Mr. W. T. W. Idris retire from office, but they offer themselves for re-election. The annual meeting will be held at the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras Station, on Tuesday, December 16, at 3 p.m.

LEWIS & BURROWS, LTD..—The report for the year ended September 30, 1913, to be submitted to the annual meeting to be held at the Holborn Restaurant on December 12 at 12 noon, states that the directors are pleased to report that the increased volume of trade referred to last year has continued during the year under review. A new shop has been opened at 182 Sloane Street, S.W., and a business has been purchased at 22 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, this having been converted into an up-to-date modern pharmacy. At High Street, Kensington, the rebuilding has commenced, and the new premises are expected to be ready for occupation early in the coming year. It is proposed to pay upon the preference shares a further dividend of 3 per cent. (less income-tax), making 6 per cent. for the year, and a dividend of 2 per cent. (less income-tax) upon the ordinary shares. Mr. F. A. K. Hounsell, who retires by rotation, offers himself for re-election. The profit-and-loss account shows a profit on the year's trading of £5,227., with transfer fees and dividends on investments (India Stock) £5,291.; after deducting salaries of general manager and secretary (£207.), directors' and auditors' fees (£707.), and depreciation account (£1,021.), a net profit is carried to balance-sheet of £2,980. In the balance-sheet the assets include leasehold premises and goodwill, £4,305.; fixtures, fittings, and furniture, £1,057.; movable plant and utensils, £2,514.; stock-in-trade, £6,861.; sundry debtors, £2,522.; cash, £2,250.; and investments, £2,147. The company is liable to pay by certain deferred instalments a sum of £1,300. in respect of an application for 7 per cent. preferred capital stock of the United Drug Co.

PLOWDEN'S DRUG STORES, LTD., chemists, 48 Fulham Road, Wallham Green, London, S.W.—Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Consolidation Act, a meeting of the creditors of the above was held on December 8, when it was reported that the shareholders of the company had passed resolutions for voluntary liquidation, and had appointed Mr. G. Corfield to act as liquidator. The statement of affairs submitted showed liabilities of £438. 9s. 8d., of which £318. 9s. 8d. is due to the trade and £20. to cash creditors. The assets were estimated to realise £202. 15s. 3d., from which has to be deducted £21. 1s. 7d. for preferential claims, leaving net assets of £181. 13s. 3d. The assets include stock at cost, £269. 16s. 10d., expected to produce £35.; and fixtures and fittings, £65., valued at £81. 10s. 1d. The company was registered on March 14 last, with a nominal capital of £200., to acquire the business previously carried on by Mr. A. H. Mason. The issued capital of the company was £195., and practically the whole of the shares were held by members of the vendor's family. Mr. Mason died last September, and a manager was then employed for the business. Since that date proper books had been kept. After discussing the position, it was decided that application should be made to the Court for the appointment of Mr. G. N. White, C.A., Old Jewry, E.C., to act as joint liquidator. The following are creditors: Boulton Maero, Ltd. (22l.); W. H. Engel & Co. (8l.); Burroughs Welleome & Co. (8l.); The British Drug Houses, Ltd. (8l.); English Brush Manufacturing Co. (8l.); J. Grossmith & Co. (6l.); J. H. Hay & Co. (20l.); J. Weaver (9l.); H. & T. Kirby & Co., Ltd. (5l.); H. Mills & Co. (47l.); J. Morgan Richards & Sons, Ltd. (5l.); Pharmacists' Mutual Supply Association (5l.); W. Sutton & Co. (64l.); Papier Poudré, Ltd. (6l.).

UNITED ALKALI CO., LTD..—In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, London, on Tuesday, December 9, Mr. Justice Astbury heard the petition of the United Alkali Co., Ltd., for the confirmation of a reduction of ordinary-share capital from £3,000,000. to £600,000. by cancelling paid-up capital to the extent of 8*s.* a share, on 299,343 issued ordinary shares and reducing the nominal value of all the ordinary shares from 10*p.* to 2*p.*, and that each of the ordinary shares of the company be divided into two ordinary shares of 1*p.* each. The property and assets of the company included, it was stated, freehold, leasehold, and other works, etc., which stood in the balance-sheet of the company as on December 31, 1912, at £7,871,301. 19s. 3d. Mr. Clauson, who appeared for the company, said it has suffered from foreign competition and hostile tariffs. The company has never paid a dividend in excess of 2 per cent. Henceforth the capital would be £600,000., which was a figure more nearly in true relation to the facts of the case. The reduction of the capital was confirmed by his Lordship.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re W. C. Scott (lately trading as Scott's Drug Stores), Ordnance Road, Enfield Lock, Middlesex, Chemist.—According to the statement of affairs, the liabilities amount to £683*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, and the assets to £292*l.*, the estate disclosing a deficiency of £396*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* Other facts in the matter were published in the *C. & D.*, November 29, index folio 804.

Re William Storey, 53 (late 35) Upgate and 2 Claremont Terrace, Kidgate, Louth.—This debtor appeared for his public examination at the Grimsby Bankruptcy Court on December 4. He attributed his failure to having his debts contracted by his late wife without his knowledge and to the costs of divorce proceedings. His liabilities, representing thirty-nine unsecured creditors, amount to £194*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and his assets to £1*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* Debtor commenced business in April 1910 with 20*l.* capital. His turnover was 6*l.* a week, from which there was a net profit of 25 per cent. Answering the Official Receiver, debtor said the divorce proceedings cost him 98*l.* 10*s.*, of which amount he had paid 25*l.* on account. The examination was adjourned.

BIRTHS.

MILES.—At "Wansford," 29 Hale Lane, Mill Hill, London, N.W., on December 7, the wife of Hubert W. Miles, chemist and druggist (of Messrs. Reitmeyer & Co.), of a son.

POLLARD.—At Ryde, on November 26, the wife of E. W. Pollard, B.Sc., Ph.C., of a daughter.

RUOFF.—At 10 London Road, Portsmouth, on December 7, the wife of F. H. Ruoff, pharmacist, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TREATT—WILLIAMSON.—At St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, S.W., by the Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, assisted by the Rev. Henry Westall, Vicar of the parish, on December 9, Chaplin, elder son of Mr. Richard Court Treatt and Mrs. Court Treatt, of 6 Nevern Road, S.W., and the Mill House, Elstead, to Cecilia Joyce, younger daughter of Prebendary and Mrs. H. T. Williamson, Bulninghope Vicarage, Hereford.

DEATHS.

CHITTY.—On December 8, as the result of an accident on November 21, Mr. Frederick Chitty, chemist and druggist, South Street, Chichester.

MERCER.—At his residence, "The Hollies," Barton, near Preston, last week, Mr. Thomas William Mercer, Ph.C., aged seventy-eight. Mr. Mercer was in business for more than fifty years at the junction of Crawford Street and Oldham Road, Rochdale, now trading as Mercer's, Ltd. He was also a sub-postmaster at the Oldham Road Branch Post Office, Rochdale, for a number of years. He lived at Milkstone Road, Rochdale, until a few years ago, and before leaving the town he was prominently connected with St. Mary's Church at Balderstone, holding several responsible offices there. The interment took place at the Rochdale Cemetery on December 5.

MORRIS.—At Sutton Coldfield, on November 22, Mr. Joseph Owen Morris, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-three. Mr. Morris was in business prior to the Pharmacy Act of 1868.

PENISTONE.—At 22 Claremont Road, Bearwood, on November 30, Mr. William Penistone, aged sixty-eight, for upwards of forty years a faithful and honoured servant of Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., at the front counter of the wholesale department.

PETERS.—At University College Hospital, London, W., on December 6, Mr. G. H. Peters, chemist and druggist,

a representative of the H. K. Mulford Co. in London. Mr. Peters was born in North Wales, and after his apprenticeship came to London and attended Luff & Woodland's College in Marylebone Road, from which he passed the Minor examination. He then became an assistant with Squire & Sons, 413 Oxford Street, and afterwards set up in business for himself in Moorgate Street, with a branch in Osnaburgh Street. He disposed of these businesses and became medical representative for Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., and recently became attached to the London staff of the H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia. He was a man of striking appearance and well known in Masonic circles, having passed the Chair of the Galen Lodge. He was one of the original members of the St. Vincent Association. His death occurred from tubercular meningitis. The funeral took place on December 10 at Finchley Cemetery, and was attended by representatives of the H. K. Mulford Co. (Mr. S. Jamieson), St. Vincent Association (Messrs. G. H. Zeal, Lionel Cooper, and J. R. Bailey), the Galen Lodge (Messrs. H. N. Davidge and W. Owen), and the Logic Club (Messrs. Duck, Cope, Brinnie, and Kingswood).

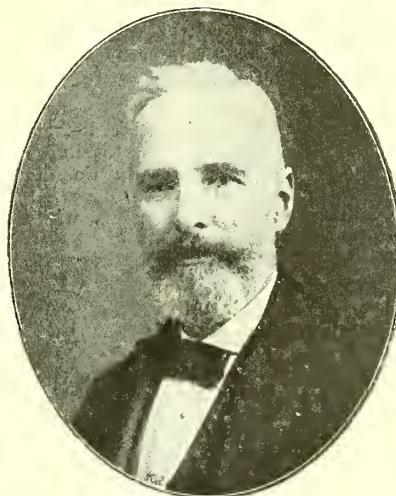
HOWARD.—At his residence in Cromwell Terrace, Regent's Park, London, W., on December 9, Mr. William Dillworth Howard, F.I.C., aged eighty-two.

Mr. Howard was born at Tottenham in 1831, being the eldest son of the late John Eliot Howard, F.R.S. the distinguished quinologist. After his school education he studied chemistry under the late Professor A. Willis Mason, F.R.S., at the Birkbeck laboratories, University College. In 1848 he commenced work with his father's firm, the style

of the house at that time being Howards & Kent. It was changed to Howards & Sons shortly afterwards, he being in due course admitted a partner. He devoted fifty years to this business, his activities only ceasing in 1898, when he became a sleeping partner, and finally retired in 1902. He was for many years a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and he was also an original Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry. Mr. Howard was afflicted with deafness, an infirmity which cut him off from a good many spheres of activity, but he always took the keenest interest in scientific matters. In the early days of photography he took up this art and became a proficient photographer, especially in landscape work, and long before modern methods had advanced the art he had travelled abroad and produced photographs of Switzerland and its mountains which are still reckoned among the best. Mr. Howard was a bachelor.

SMITH.—At 70 Ridge Road, Armley, Leeds, last week, Mr. Thomas Dodsworth Smith, aged eighty. Mr. Smith retired from the retail drug-trade a few years ago. He is survived by five daughters, three of whom are in Canada.

STEVENS.—At Derby, recently, Mr. Richard Stevenson, aged ninety-one. Mr. Stevenson started in business as a chemist on his own account at Derby in 1846. He retired in 1880, his son, Mr. R. W. Stevenson, chemist and druggist, carrying on the business at 83 Normanton Road, Derby, until 1910, when it was disposed of to Mr. F. J. Goodwin, chemist and druggist.



MR. W. D. HOWARD.

TRADE NOTES.

LECGLOBIN is a preparation of haemoglobin and pure lecithin, which is being employed in anaemia, neurasthenia, and other ailments in which the property of these drugs in rebuilding tissue is indicated. The distributing agents are Messrs. Schacht, Warner & Co., 55 Fore Street, London, E.C. Leciglobin is put up in tablet form in packages of 48, 96, and 300, selling at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

CIROLA BARK EXTRACT.—A leading wholesale house inform us that they have had a number of inquiries for this preparation addressed to them under the impression that it is an ordinary galenical. We may explain that it is made by the International Chemical Laboratories, Ltd., 67-68 Bolsover Street, London, W., and retails at 3s. 6d. per bottle, the wholesale price being 32s. 6d. per doz.

ORGANISING SHOPPING WEEKS.—The National Cash Register Co., Ltd., 225 Tottenham Court Road, London, W., have arranged to deliver a lantern lecture on organising window-display contests and shopping weeks. The company are willing to deliver the lecture before local Associations requiring information on these subjects. The lecture was recently delivered at Stamford, and resulted in the organisation of a Christmas shopping week. A similar contest has just been held at Ilford, and there are several others being carried out in London and the provinces.

THE ENGRAVING is reduced from the original show-card, measuring 12½ in. by 9½ in., which is produced by Messrs. Thomas Kerfoot & Co., medical confectioners, Bardsley Vale, Bardsley, Lancs, and Bardsley House, Holloway Road, London, N., who have been appointed

STOCKTAKING SHEETS.—Stocktaking time is near at hand, and it may interest subscribers to know that Messrs. J. McQueen & Co., Moat Road, Leicester, will send to them on request free specimens of the two styles of stock-taking sheets which they publish. These sheets are fastened in pads and we have on previous occasions referred to their usefulness.

"TABLOID THREE GLANDS."—About two years ago Dr. J. Thomas Shirlaw, of Wigan, reported in the "British Medical Journal" that in a case of inoperable cancer of the pharynx he had been able to give remarkable relief to the patient by a diet of thyroid, suprarenal, and pituitary glands. These had been prepared for him by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C. This firm have now placed on the market "Tabloid Three Glands," each tabloid containing thyroid gland gr. 6, suprarenal gland gr. 2, and pituitary gland gr. 1/16. This combination opens up immense possibilities in medical treatment at a time when the importance of the ductless glands of the human body is being more appreciated. The thyroid, pituitary body, and adrenals are intimately associated with the metabolism of the organism. The physiology of the thyroid is well known; the pituitary body has been designated as the growth centre, and the adrenals furnish a secretion essential to normal metabolism. It is the remarkable co-operation which is known to exist between these three glands which has inspired the manufacture of "Tabloid Three Glands," which since Dr. Shirlaw's experiment have been submitted to clinical trials on a larger scale. The proportion of the constituents is approximately that present normally in the body. Increase in weight was one of the results obtained in the case of carcinoma of the pharynx, and the patient was greatly improved, showing that some influence had been exerted upon aberrant cell-growth, to which the disease is now usually referred. "Tabloid Three Glands" are issued in bottles of 100.

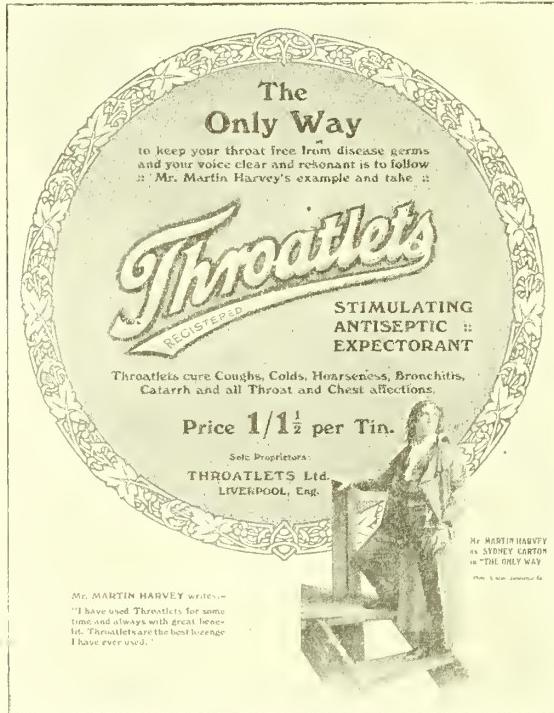
WILLS PROVEN.

THE PERSONAL ESTATE (exclusive of real estate) of the late Sir Robert Pullar, LL.D., Tayside, Perth, who died on September 9, 1912, has been re-sworn as of the value of £56,571/., an increase of £16,896/., on the amount (£19,675/.) at which it was sworn in November of last year.

MR. THOMAS JEEVES, chemist and druggist, 77 Walsingham Road, Hove, who died on November 10, left estate of the gross value of £2,779. 19s. 11d., of which £1,340. 3s. 11d. is net personality. Probate of his will has been granted to his son, Mr. A. T. Jeeves, chemist and druggist, 88 St. George's Road, Brighton, and Mr. S. Chitty, Hove.

MR. FRANCIS TUPHOLME, Ph.C., 1 Coleraine Terrace, London, S.W., who died on September 27, left estate of the gross value of £7,003. 4s. 4d., of which £3,001. 4s. 6d. is net personality. Probate of his will has been granted to his brother, Mr. T. V. Tupholme, Arncliffe, Crescent Road, New Barnet, and his sister, Miss E. L. Tupholme, Boston. The testator left 100/., and furniture to the value of 100/., and an annuity of 150/., to his wife, and he confirmed the agreement to pay 150/., per annum to his mother; he left 30s. per week to his foster daughter, Ella Mary, until her marriage; and the residue of his estate he left to his sisters and brother in equal shares. He directed the trustees to carry on his business for so long as they may determine, or convert the same into a limited liability company.

MR. JESSE WILLOWS, Ravenswood, Hassocks, Sussex, formerly of Messrs. Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., of 40 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., who died on October 20, left estate of the gross value of £14,850. 0s. 7d., of which £12,116. 14s. 8d. is net personality. The testator left 50/., each to the executors of his will; 250/., and his gold watch and chain to his son, Jesse Richard Willows; certain jewellery to his wife, and his household effects, an immediate legacy of 250/., and a further legacy of 3,000/.; 250/., to his daughter, Caroline Maud Jackson; 100/., to his niece, Alice Evelyn Faulkner; 200/., to Charles Henry Warner, or, in the event of his death, to his wife; and the residue of his estate he left upon trust for his wife during her widowhood until his son Jesse attains the age of twenty-one years, and thereafter an annuity of 250/., and, subject thereto, 2,000/., to his daughter Caroline Maud Jackson, and the residue of his estate to his son, Jesse Richard Willows, and his issue.



selling agents for Throatlets. A similar design, without Martin Harvey, but including Miss Isabel Jay's opinion ("Throatlets are splendid voice lozenges"), is presented as an oval easel that can either stand on the counter-case or be hung up. Chemists should get one or both. Throatlets are being effectively and widely advertised at present, and a card on the counter should remind many customers that this is what they want.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Council-meeting.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday afternoon, December 3, Mr. D. M. Watson (President) in the chair. Other members present were Messrs. T. Batt, G. D. Beggs (Treasurer), J. H. Bowden, J. Burnett, C. J. B. Dunlop, T. Moffitt, W. F. Wells, and P. N. White.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir Wm. Baxter, ex-President of the Society, sent the following letter :

November 18, 1913.

DEAR MR. FERRALL.—In reply to your favour, it gives me much pleasure to read the kind and cordial vote of thanks, moved by Mr. Wells and seconded by Mr. Jamieson. Please convey my appreciation of this vote to the Council for the manner in which they received and passed it. My term of office as President will remain to me a pleasant memory, and the many friends made at the various Conferences, culminating in the splendid London Jubilee, has been an enrichment of my life experience. I am gratified that Mr. Watson has consented to be my successor. How loyal he has been to the interests of the Society, and to me personally, I have often spoken of, and in Mr. Tate he will have a gentleman of wide experience who will worthily fill the office of Vice-President, and who has already assisted the Council in the North in many ways that required delicacy and tact, with sacrifice of time.

With sincere regards, I remain yours faithfully,

W. J. BAXTER.

A letter was received from the Clerk of Petty Sessions, Castlerea, remitting 4*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* in respect of fines and costs imposed upon Henry Cahill and Michael Hanly for having sold Mallen's sheep-dip powder.

Among the correspondence was a letter from the International Pharmaceutical Federation, The Hague, asking the Council to request the Government to grant a subsidy towards the support of the Federation. On the motion of Mr. Wells, the letter was referred to the Law Committee.

The Principal of the Municipal School, Newry, wrote acknowledging the acceptance of the School for Theoretical Chemistry.

Several members notified changes of address.

The University of Birmingham sent a copy of its Calendar for the session 1913-14, which was duly acknowledged.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION.

Messrs. Leonard Hutchinson, John C. Loughnane, and Patrick J. Rice submitted certificates from other bodies, and applied for Preliminary registration. The applications were acceded to.

MEMBERSHIP.

The following new members were elected : Messrs. John W. Hogan, Ph.C., Prospect Road, Glasnevin; Wm. Murphy, 12 Leinster Street, Dublin; Hugh Weir, Ph.C., Earl Street, Mullingar; Samuel Hogg, Ph.C., Albert Hall Pharmacy, 110 Shankill Road, Belfast.

The following were nominated for membership : Messrs. Wm. J. P. Gannon, Ph.C., 3 Lower Sackville Street, Dublin; Richard B. Woulfe, The Pharmacy, Abbeyfeale, co. Limerick.

The remainder of the business was formal.

Examinations in January 1914.

Latest dates for lodging applications for the January examinations :

Thursday, December 18, for the Preliminary examination; Tuesday, December 30, for the Registered Druggist examination.

Wednesday, December 31, for the Pharmaceutical Licence examination.

Monday, January 5, for the Pharmaceutical Assistant examination.

Applications should be lodged with the Registrar, Mr. Arthur T. Ferrall, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, by 11 A.M. on the respective dates.

Benevolent Fund Election.

THE result of the election of four annuitants of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was announced by the Chairman of the Scrutineers, Mr. W. F. Gulliver, shortly after 3 p.m. on December 9, as follows :

Roberts, Celia	...	...	...	5,338
Stokes, Elizabeth	...	...	...	5,104
Heathcoat, Thomas	...	...	...	5,083
Arnold, Elmire M. M.	...	...	...	4,756

Pennock, Alice A.	...	...	...	4,448
Daymond, Fanny	...	...	...	2,098
Strickland, Sarah A.	...	...	...	1,799

Of the 8,152 voting-papers issued, 4,158 were returned, 77 being informal. The President (Mr. E. White, B.Sc.) declared the first four to be duly elected annuitants of the Society.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE Scientific meeting at Burlington House, London, W., on December 4, presided over by Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S. (the President), attracted only a moderate attendance. The first paper, by the late Mr. J. T. Cundall, B.Sc., F.I.C., on

THE ACTION OF SULPHURIC ACID ON COPPER.

was read by Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., who prefaced the communication by a brief biography of the author. The latter was Science Master at Edinburgh Academy for twenty-three years and a former student of Sir William at University College, Bristol. The paper originated through noticing, during the demonstration of the preparation of sulphur dioxide from copper turnings and sulphuric acid, that the fuming dark liquid first formed gave, on dilution with water, a bright red precipitate consisting of practically pure copper. The formation of this precipitation of copper (probably by decomposition of cuprous sulphate with water) appeared capricious, and was found to occur when the sulphuric acid was diluted below 94 per cent. and best at 87 per cent. The reddish-brown liquid, on standing, deposits cuprous sulphide, and after heating gives cupric sulphide which redissolves on further heating with the evolution of sulphur dioxide and the formation of cupric sulphate. A series of equations was written on the board as showing the deductions which the author would have made from his observations, the primary reaction being the formation of cuprous sulphate and cupric sulphide, and secondarily cuprous sulphide, cupric sulphide, copper sulphate, and sulphur dioxide.

GLYCEROL AND OXALIC ACID.

The next paper, by Dr. F. D. Chattaway, upset the text-book statements regarding the interactions of glycerol and oxalic acid when heated to produce formic acid or allyl alcohol. The author finds that oxalic acid reacts with glycerol to form acid oxalate and neutral oxalate. The acid oxalate, like all alkyl oxalates, is unstable, and breaks up into monoformin and carbon dioxide. The monoformin reacts with more oxalic acid to produce the acid oxalate and formic acid. The allyl alcohol produced at higher temperatures (250°) is derived by decomposition of the normal oxalate into this alcohol and carbon dioxide. Thus, monoformin is not the principal intermediary of the reactions. Dr. Chattaway remarked that this example showed how dogmatic statements can stifle inquiry.

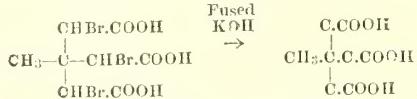
Mr. A. Hopwood then described the synthesis of some polypeptides from higher fatty acids (palmitic and stearic acids) by combining α -brom-acetyl-chlorides with amino acids (glycine, alanine, and leucine) in acid solution and displacing the bromine with ammonia. These are tasteless products which, like the natural proteins, give white precipitates with phospho-tungstic acid.

The paper of the evening was by Mr. R. M. Beesley

and Dr. J. F. Thorpe, read by the latter, relating to a new series of compounds designated

"CAGE" COMPOUNDS.

Starting from the labile ester of β methyl glutaconic acid, this was condensed with ethyl cyanacetate and converted into the corresponding tri-carboxylic acid. On hydrolysing and heating, this gave lactones, but it was discovered that by heating the tribrom compound with fused potash a violent reaction occurs which is represented as follows:



The more violent the reaction the better is the yield of the new compound, which is remarkably stable. It

can only be expressed graphically in a solid form, and our sketch is taken from the model shown by Dr. Thorpe. Several notable chemists present congratulated the author. Professor H. E. Armstrong said nomenclature does not take account

of affinities as directed in space. He intimated that proof in three dimensions is to hand of the Barlow-Pope hypothesis for the structure of six-membered ring compounds. Thinking of these as highly compact assemblies of atoms, one gets different ideas; the model of benzene shown had two planes, with carbon atoms and hydrogen atoms alternating. Professor Armstrong, reverting to his own representation of the benzene ring with the affinities directed towards but not meeting in the centre, said these would be represented on the model as sticking out into space. Dr. Forster suggested that the new compounds should be termed "cage compounds"; whereupon Dr. Thorpe stated that that name is proposed in the paper.

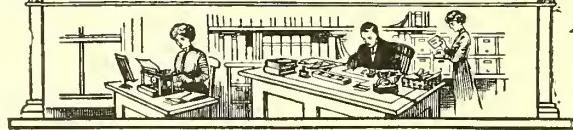
The last two papers were by Mr. R. Robinson and Professor F. S. Kipping, relating to the types of condensation products from dibenzylsilicanediol, and by Drs. T. M. Lowry and R. H. Pickard and Mr. J. Kenyon, who showed that the law proposed by Wiedeman in 1851 breaks down in the case of optically active liquids, there being no superposition of the curves of the values representing the natural (optical) and artificial (magnetic) rotations. The latter approach closely in a few cases, but are usually somewhat widely apart.

The following were among those elected Fellows of the Society by the ballot held during the evening: Mr. Charles Huxtable, Ph.C. (director of Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.), and Mr. W. R. Powell (The British Drug Houses, Ltd.).

(Advertisement)—His Serene Highness the Duke of BRUNSWICK has been most graciously pleased to honour Messrs. ROWLAND and SON with his august patronage for their celebrated Macassar Oil, which possesses properties of the most salubrious nature for improving the growth, the curl, and beauty of the human hair. It has also received the benign patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Princess of WALES and Duke of SUSSEX, their Excellencies the Duke DEL INFANTADO, and the Spanish Ambassador, and a long train of Nobility.—*The Times*, December 10, 1813.

PRIVATE ARRANGEMENT.—A circular has been issued to the creditors of C. P. Roberts, 19 High Street, Criccieth, chemist, druggist, etc., by Mr. Parkin S. Booth, of 35, 36, and 37 Exchange Chambers, 2 B'xteh Street, Liverpool, stating that upon the instructions of the largest creditors, Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., of Liverpool, he has investigated Mr. Roberts's affairs. He has prepared a statement of affairs which shows liabilities amounting to 705*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, and assets estimated to produce 350*l.* 10*s.* the estate disclosing an apparent deficiency of 354*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* It was desired by the principal creditors that Mr. Booth should continue the business, and in order to do this he called upon the debtor to execute a deed of assignment and this the debtor has done. Mr. Booth is now carrying on the concern with a view to dissolving it as a going concern. The stock-in-trade has not been taken, but is now being proceeded with. The following are creditors: Kedak, Ltd., Liverpool (13*l.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool (36*l.*); Edward Woolf, Birmingham (10*l.*).

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMUS CANNON LONDON" (two words)
Telephone Number: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Would any reader who knows please inform us by postcard or telephone of the names and addresses of the agents or makers of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 47/352. "Hospitalis."
- 47/35. Beaches' essence.
- 52/4. Eucal (J. Riehard).
- 48/30. Watson's lawn-sand.
- 45/6. "Nazolite": supply.
- 47/350. Paciatreusis for horses.
- 47/351. Storcroft's kidney-pills.
- 52/2. Mesothorium bromide: makers.
- 40/46. Howard's tar and sulphur soap.
- 45/17. Taylor's "Immaculate Sapolis."
- 52/5. Carter's "One-Night Cold Cure."
- 48/54. "Anadol": address of London agents.
- 41/60. Tea seed cake: importers or direct supply.
- 52/3. Parcel-carriers (American leather handles and metal clips).

51/15. "Home Remedies Co." (makers of Ray heel-plates): address.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles are obtainable wholesale. We shall be glad to repeat the information to others who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

Abbott Alkaloidal Co's products, 34/47	Hair-tonics, 36/620
Aceto salicylic acid, actual makers (for France), 31/470	Lambkin's mercurial cream, 39/33
Agmcl, 35/43	Liquid soap (for liquid-soap fixtures), 26/13 and 38/69
"Ajax" electric belt, 39/74	Lithographic lantern-slides, 25/73
Allen's Foot-ease, 39/44	Mackenzie's arsenical soap, 39/32
Amidopyrin, 36/570	Magnesia blocks (W.E.B.M.), 32/48
Amiral soap, 41/371	"Mark Cross" safety razors, 29/10
Antisclerosin, 36/57	"Natura" tablets, 38/12
Anturic bath-salts 42/22	Oxypathor, 36/69
Borothymol, 41/426	Palette knives (makers), 31/11
Camomile shampoo-powder (concentrated), 41/42	Pautauber's solution, 21/28
"Celltex" toilet-rolls, 40/49	Pepsorhin, 39/39
Celluloid-handle tooth-brushes, 37/44	"Petrolana," 23/6
Cerevisine, 40/48	Phenazone, makers (French inquiry), 31/47
Chapman's wheat-flour, 41/37	Pill-makers, 20/64
Colgate's ribbon dental cream, 40/64	Pocket perfume - sprinkler (Regd. No. 609 297), 10/15
Cologne bath-crystals, 41/428	Radium-water, 39/322
Cook's veterinary preparations, 22/511	Rankin's ointment (India), 39/320
Cooper's corn-paste, 25/23	Ratcliff's lozenges, 35/39 and 39/22
Coumarin, 42/23	Shevel's blood and anti-distemper pills, 15/164
Fat pencils, 33/11	Shore's sea-salt, 22/19
Fer Bravais, 41/373	Silver's oils, 41/423
Fibrolysin, 23/46	"Simplex" corn-erasers, 41/421
Flinuol, 41/422	Tablet-makers, 38/69
Gardiner's rheumatic compound, 22/25	Telmo, 40/68
"Gipsy Queen" perfume, 32/41	Theranion, 19/26
"Gloria" tonic, 28/8	Thermal wool, 15/16
Glycolea, 41/427	Waites' local anaesthetic (for Paris), 35/54
Glyphosphor, 39/40	W'llinson's sarsaparilla, 40/69
Grease-removers, 38/45	
Guaiacol, 31/472	
Gunmed paper, 32/60	
Hexamethylene-tetramine, 31/476	

Many other replies have been forwarded to inquirers, but space does not permit their specification in this issue.

OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

The Moral

of Professor Remington's article on Responsibility clearly is that personality is the most important thing in pharmacy, as indeed it is in all human affairs. Industry, perseverance, attention, conscientiousness—to name only the qualities on which the Professor insists—are all personal attributes, and responsibility itself can ultimately be predicated of persons only. This is not to say that these qualities cannot be commanded by corporations, or that corporations are not responsible for the acts of their agents; but the man who is acting for himself, and is therefore immediately responsible, is more likely, human nature being what it is, to be swayed by the qualities which ensure efficiency and command confidence. This is the great asset of the individual pharmacist—not responsibility itself, but the personal character which does not fear it or sink under it. To be known to be personally responsible, and sufficient in oneself for all emergencies, is a great advantage; but this again can only be enjoyed by one who has so impressed his personality on his clients as to win their confidence, and is denied to the mere manager who is here to-day and gone to-morrow. And, once more, the habit of responsibility strengthens character, and so adds immeasurably to the personal equation. The enormous increase of "company pharmacy" notwithstanding, we who run our own pharmacies have no reason to fear for our future if we are equal to our calling.

Membership

of the Pharmaceutical Society, says Mr. David Murray, ought to be made compulsory upon all pharmacists, and in support of this opinion he urges the exquisite reason that it is illogical to receive benefits from a society to which one does not belong. Apparently he would have us made logical by Act of Parliament, an undertaking compared with which the enforcement of religion by Act of Parliament would be an easy matter, for even Mr. Murray, with the best will in the world, does not succeed in being quite logical. The Society, he says, exists for the protection of pharmacists; every pharmacist ought, therefore, to contribute to the protection of the rest. But this is to start from false premisses: the Society as a statutory body responsible to Government does not exist for the protection of pharmacists, but for that of the public, and any protection the pharmacist incidentally receives he pays for by his education, his examination-fees, and the restrictions to which he submits under the Act. Logically, if Mr. Murray's argument has any force at all (which I do not say it has), it is the public who ought to support the Society, not the pharmacist. There are other flaws in Mr. Murray's logic, but this will suffice, I hope, to convince him that he would do well, when next he champions the Society, to substitute the argument from enlightened self-interest and *esprit de corps* for the one he chose at Edinburgh. I am sure he will see that to advocate compulsion on these grounds would be absurd.

Professor Crossley

is to be congratulated on having the courage of his convictions, but whether he is prepared to carry out his own ideas to their logical conclusion may be doubted. The Professor ran amok among all sorts of college-trained chemists, University graduates as well as the "Square" men, and seemed to hold that many inexperienced men are being pitchforked into the Fellowship of the Institute who ought not to be there. But suppose a hard-working chemist comes along who has had many years' practical experience in that very Food and Drugs work that seems so essential to Professor Crossley, but has not been able to matriculate; will the Professor give his benediction to such an one, however capable? Nay, verily! he would be sent about his business and condemned to the task of Gerund-grinding, followed probably by two years' work before admission

to the first Professional examination. Professor Crossley, who wants it both ways—the college-trained chemist and the man of experience, a combination frequently absent in aspirants to the examination for the A.I.C.—fell foul, in a somewhat surprising way, of the teaching, or rather the results of the teaching at the Square. Perhaps he is right in his views as a member of the Institute, but if so he ought, as Professor of Chemistry at the Square, to devise some means for overcoming the deficiencies.

The Provision of Appliances

under the Insurance Act, such as the trusses and eye-glasses referred to by you last week, should be one of the first things to be done by an amending Act, but it ought to be made clear that such additional claims must not come off the Drug Fund. One of the arguments for the prescription of expensive proprietary preparations is that the patient is much more rapidly sent back into the fighting line, so that the expense of the prescription is much more than balanced by the saving to the Insurance funds. This would be all very well if the amount saved in wages were available for the payment of the chemists' bills, but as things are at present it is not. The poor dispenser is expected to bear the burden of high-priced prescriptions for the pleasure of benefiting the funds of the Approved Societies, and naturally we do not like it. The experience of the year just closing may prove that the sum allocated for medicine is not sufficient, even for ordinary prescribing, much less for providing expensive medicines, and the first thing that should be done is to make a united representation to every member of Parliament by their constituents showing them the utter unfairness and injustice of such a one-sided arrangement.

The Poppy

is entwined with the laurel in the wreath of Francis Thompson, the poet, whose "Life," by Mr. Everard Meynell, is one of the notable books of the present publishing season, no less than in those of Coleridge and De Quincey, the former of whom he appears to have resembled in character, while the latter was one of the determining factors in his career. To "The Confessions of an English Opium Eater" he owed his introduction to the drug, and to its author's example (in all probability) his flight to London and street-life there, where one of the strangest episodes of his "master's" experience was almost exactly repeated in his own. He had not, like his great precursors, the excuse of racking pain for contracting the habit, but to such a hypersensitive soul the fact that (as the coster said of whisky) opium was "the shortest cut out of Manchester," and his general ill-health, were excuse enough. He says that opium saved his life by staving off the assaults of tuberculosis, and no doubt, as in the case of Coleridge and of De Quincey, it stimulated for awhile his natural faculty for imaginative writing. It was, however, with him as with De Quincey, in the intervals of abstention or comparative abstention from the drug that his best work was done, the relief from its influence reawaking in him the intellectual power which had slumbered under it. Opium, De Quincey tells us, killed the poet in Coleridge; and Thompson speaks bitterly of the degradation, the "blighted utility" of which he was conscious while subjugated by it. At the same time, it appears that he owed something both physically and mentally to its moderate use; it made life tolerable to him, and until its stimulating power was lost gave him the impulse to sing. No doubt it was responsible for many of his faults as a writer, his tendency to a somewhat turgid rhetoric, his extravagance of epithet, and the imperfect sense of form in which he resembles Coleridge and De Quincey themselves. A comparison of his work with theirs would reveal some curious correspondences, mainly perhaps pathological, and would throw a good deal of light on what we may call the psychology of opium-eating.

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Editorial Articles.

Our Diary for 1914.

We expect to be able to despatch copies of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1914, to all subscribers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in the United Kingdom and adjacent British Isles at the beginning of next week. In every instance carriage or postage on the Diary will be prepaid to destination. If in any case a charge is demanded on delivery we request the subscriber to pay the charge, get a receipt for the amount, and send the receipt to us, when we will refund the money. Copies have already been despatched to subscribers in Australia, New Zealand, and the Far East, to those in South Africa, South America, and other distant parts of the world, which should be in their hands before this issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is delivered to them.

The new *Diary* is the forty-sixth of the series whose publication commenced in the year that the Pharmacy Act was passed—1868. In that time the *A HELP IN Diary* has changed as much as, if not more than, the British drug-trade; it certainly has expanded with it, for whereas the 1868 *Diary* weighed 4 oz. or less, the 1914 *Diary* weighs 4½ lb. The growth is an index of increased enterprise in the business, as well as of expansion in the variety of goods handled by chemists, and the larger number of markets for the commodities. These facts are reflected in the 1914 *Diary* pages, which number six hundred and twelve, and include the advertisements of over six hundred business houses who offer goods or service to the retail section of the trade at home and abroad. The announcements of these houses constitute in themselves a veritable Business Compendium the like of which is not otherwise obtainable in the English language. They form the greater part of the *Diary*, and properly so, because through their use day by day our subscribers are bound to reap many advantages during the year. The comprehensive character of this business compendium is shown in the fact that the Buyers' Guide to the goods advertised in the *Diary* extends from p. 179 to p. 192 inclusive, and comprises nearly ten thousand entries. Perhaps few subscribers realise fully what our Buyers' Guide is as a business help. So we may explain that a number of practical pharmacists—*i.e.*, men who are experienced in the making, importing, buying and selling of druggists' goods and pharmaceuticals—examine every one of the announcements submitted by the six hundred business houses who are represented in the *Diary*, and select and write down every item of goods, afterwards arranging them in strict alphabetical and numerical order. The Buyers' Guide so formed is necessarily made *ab initio* every year. It has proved to be so helpful to the trade that many advertisers are now adapting their announcements to the underlying principle, which, in brief, is to expedite the search for goods and where to buy them. The Buyers' Guide mentions more articles than are to be found in any price-list. It was never contemplated by the originators of the *Diary* that this section of it would become of such great value to the trade as it has done. In these busy days every minute is of value to the business man, and any time that can be saved in references is added to the productivity of the day. Our efforts at time-saving begin on the front cover of the *Diary*, where under the title are these lines:

ADVERTISEMENT INDEX PAGE 171.

BUYERS' GUIDE „ PAGE 179.

LITERARY INDEX ON TITLE PAGE.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESSES & TELEPHONE NOS. PAGE 193.

Nothing could be plainer than it is in the original—gold on black. We get all sorts of suggestions as to the position which the sections should occupy in the *Diary*, but on the cover the references catch the eye every time when the *Diary* is kept flat on one's desk, front cover upwards; thus one cannot avoid seeing where what he wants is indexed, and the A to Z arrangement does the rest.

The index principle is adopted throughout the literary contents of the *Diary*. Following the telegraphic addresses is a section of twelve pages comprising addresses of and other information about Drug-trade Associations, Pharmaceutical Societies, and Pharmacy Boards, and Metropolitan Medical Institutions and the Physicians and Surgeons associated with them. These pages are

typical of some of the matters in the *Diary* which look as if they were "u.a." They are far from being that; in fact, they involve more labour and time than any other part of the *Diary*, and this expenditure would not be made if we did not feel that the information is valued by the trade. We have been peculiarly fortunate in obtaining the permission of Dr. H. Salzmann, president of the Deutscher Apotheker Verein, to print in the 1914 *Diary* a translation of the Formulas which that Society publishes in its Supplement to the German Pharmacopeia. We have confined our selection to the Formulas for Galenical Preparations, and in the forty-two columns of these which are given subscribers will find something that they can turn to profitable account during the year. We take this opportunity of expressing appreciation to Dr. Salzmann and his Society for the courtesy which enables pharmacists in the British Empire to obtain in their own language this cream of German Pharmacy. The formulas begin on p. 211 of the *Diary* and conclude on p. 225, where the New Remedies introduced during the year which ended on October 31, 1913, are annotated for dispensing purposes. This section is followed by information respecting the National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, including an Insurance Dispensing Dictionary which should be of special service to panel chemists. The revised Medical Benefit Regulations were not issued until after the *Diary* was printed, but we are inserting in each of the home copies a reprint of such of them as bear directly upon Pharmaceutical Service under the Acts. There is also inserted in each copy a coupon card for the annual prize competition, and on a portion of the card is printed an Insurance Prescription Pricing Chart, which is an excellent complement to the Dispensing Dictionary. It is intended to be kept at the desk where pricing is done. The Practice Section also contains other articles, such as A Year's Advertising for retail chemists, and Rules for Transposing in spectacle fitting. For the first time we include the Land Tax and Land Values duties in the Inland Revenue Section, and print new articles on Patents and Trade Marks.

Several years ago we commenced to give in the writing-paper section of the *Diary* quotations from the speeches and writings of noted pharmacists. This year we drew upon the Presidential Addresses delivered before the British Pharmaceutical Conference during the first half-century of its existence. Such quotations are always interesting, and very often helpful. They frequently crystallise the opinions of the time in a sentence which is better than a treatise, and they serve also to warn men to prophesy as little as possible, for time has belied the forecasts that many of our pharmaceutical fathers made about our times. Nevertheless, words of counsel, encouragement, and help day by day are good for every man. In 1914 our subscribers will get these from the utterances and writings of the late Joseph Ince. He was a wonderful phrase-maker. He was adored by a generation of pharmacists who regarded him as the fount of pharmaceutical wisdom. He associated with leaders in British Pharmacy during half a century, and his phrases frequently expressed the views of men who knew better than himself. He was a practical pharmacist, a reporter and a teacher. His occupations are reflected in his writings, and expressed in a phrase though sometimes in a sentence. In one place he tells us that something is

"As interesting as one of the streets of Hull."

This comparison is alongside his record of the fact that

"George Stephenson, the engineer, grew his cucumbers straight."

A fair example of the aphorisms which the good Joseph most delighted to utter is—

"Many an emulsion is ruined by over-manipulation."

Seven words, and the cream of all experience in them. In another place he tells us that

"Chemistry can throw no light on invoices, nor help to keep the books, nor please a customer."

This is culled from a discussion on Pharmaceutical Education; but, joking at our expense, he said on another occasion :

"Give an incipient pharmacist a thorough knowledge of Morganic chemistry."

None appreciated the joke more than those associated with the *C. & D.*, against whom the joke was coined. Mr. Ince was a semi-attached member of our staff for nearly three decades, and his observations and reflections will cheer and stimulate thousands in 1914.

Each new issue of our *Diary* reflects the demands of the year that precedes it, and frequently anticipates inquiries. We have before us a letter

CHEMIST'S LAWYER. from a well-known and go-ahead West End pharmacist asking us about the law in regard to the supply of proprietary tablets for dispensing purposes. To that we replied in the italicised words of the following paragraph from p. 488 of the 1914 *Diary* :

DISPENSING.—If any dutiable medicine is dispensed unmixed with any other ingredient and sold it must be stamped by the seller. Although the Revenue authorities cannot enforce payment of duty twice, absence of the stamp from a dutiable article is evidence, until the contrary is proved by the vendor, that the duty has not been paid, consequently it is immaterial in practice whether a dutiable medicine is taken out of a stamped or unstamped packet; if dispensed *per se*, it must be stamped. The B.C.E. allow makers or first-vendors in Great Britain of certain dutiable medicines to supply them unstamped to chemists (but to no others) for dispensing. Such medicines must be marked "This medicine is to be used for dispensing only." The B.C.E. also require that any printed recommendation or bill used in sales to the public shall be omitted, and that the "dispensing label" shall be different in colour. The dispensing-label must be submitted to the Board for approval (*C. & D.*, 1911, II., 874). This means the manufacturer's label, and not, we understand, the label used by the dispenser when he re-bottles the proprietary. See also *C. & D.*, 1912, II., 195. Each maker or first-vendor must get the express authority of the B.C.E. The Board "cannot in any circumstances allow dutiable medicines to be sold unattended to medical men" (*C. & D.*, 1909, I., 372). *Dutiable lozenges, pills, tablets, and any other preparation which is taken without other admixture are not allowed to be supplied to chemists unstamped.*

Several new points occur in the above paragraph, which is one of 122 in the Dictionary of Medicine Stamp Duty that begins on p. 486. We suggest that everybody who handles dutiable or non-dutiable medicines should devote an evening to reading the treatise before the end of the year; it will refresh their memories, give them new points, and warn them in regard to pitfalls. As a further help we have added concise statements of cases decided in lower courts and reported in the *C. & D.* between June 30, 1912, and July 1, 1913. The Poisons and Pharmacy Acts and the law as to labour in retail shops are treated in a similar manner to the Medicine Stamp Acts; that is to say, in expository fashion and in dictionary arrangement, all being based upon experience and inquiry. The troubles that may assail chemists some time in the course of a year are anticipated, because we know from our records that they have been experienced by chemists. Besides the laws mentioned, we epitomise various Statutes appertaining to the retail and wholesale chemical and drug trades,

references to recent cases and decisions being added, and we preface the whole with observations on Trade Risks.

The object of this article is to acquaint our subscribers in advance with the contents of the *Diary*, and to advise them to use it well. We know AN ANNUAL many men in the trade who keep the *Diary* PRESENT. on their desks and refer to it frequently

every day. These are men who are noted for their wide knowledge, who are consulted in regard to trade difficulties, and who do not hesitate to say that our *Diary* is of immense assistance to them. That being so with men at the top, we say that it should also be so with everyone who receives the *Diary*. Keep it on the desk, flat if possible, and front cover upwards. When in doubt, turn to the title-page (just inside the cover), or to p. 179 or p. 171, and look for what you want to know. The *Diary* is published at 3s. 6d. per copy, and is presented free to those whose subscriptions are at present in force. The 1914 edition is the largest we have ever published, yet we are not able to offer copies for sale at present, as subscribers must have priority, and there has been a large influx of new subscribers during this month.

November Foreign Trade.

FOR several months past the Board of Trade Returns have shown a decided reaction, but the November records are better considering that the month contained one working day less than in 1912. The imports, which were valued at 68,473,025*l.*, fell off by 2,514,353*l.*, or 3.5 per cent.; but the exports (44,756,188*l.*), which in October declined by 1,711,000*l.*, were 1,397,801*l.* better, or 3.2 per cent. There is a fairly heavy fall in re-exports of imported goods by 1,630,717*l.* to 8,000,619*l.*, or practically 17 per cent. The decrease in the value of imports was chiefly due to a fall in raw materials (1,761,116*l.* less) and manufactured articles, which were 756,461*l.* less. The largest single item was raw cotton, which showed a fall of 1,042,500*l.*, part of this being attributable to higher prices. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums increased by 344,473*l.* to 3,277,406*l.*, much of this being due to larger receipts of petroleum and oil-seeds (chiefly cotton, linseed, and rape). Among the manufactured articles, chemicals and the like were 136,475*l.* less at 1,034,550*l.*, the schedule showing a series of small declines. The imports of quinine were only 113,100 oz., or 254,236 oz. less, the value declining by 6,533*l.* Other relatively important declines were in bleaching materials 3,418 cwt., brimstone 15,526 cwt., coal products, not dyes, 10,182 cwt., glycerin 4,951 cwt., tartaric acid 490 cwt., soda compounds 5,182 cwt., and tanning substances 33,500*l.* Increases are noted in boron compounds by 3,881 cwt., calcium carbide by 4,303 cwt., cream of tartar by 1,137 cwt., and potassium compounds by 8,137 cwt.

In the October Returns, exports of manufactured goods declined by 1,866,187*l.*, but the rebound in November was sharp, this section improving by 736,692*l.*, our exports of home manufactures being almost 34 millions sterling. No less than 632,646*l.* of this advance was in electrical goods and apparatus. Machinery exports rose by 393,083*l.*, and cotton goods and textiles by 289,000*l.* The chemical section declined by 48,648*l.* to 1,725,330*l.*, items which increased representing a rise of 79,156*l.*, and items which decreased a fall of 127,804*l.* The largest improvement was in chemical manures (chiefly ammonium sulphate) by 6,278 tons, or 43,746*l.*, and coal products,

not dyes, were also 27,793*l.* better, exports reaching 243,556*l.*; of glycerin the exports were 17,102 cwt., or 1,112 cwt. more, the improvement being in distilled alone. Bleaching powder, copper sulphate, painters' colours and materials, and medicines all show a shrinkage, the latter by 21,664*l.* to 191,031*l.* Of British-made quinine the exports were declared as 83,546 oz., as compared with 83,395 oz., those of foreign make being declared at 2,489 oz., as compared with 12,985 oz. On the eleven months' working the exports of quinine are slightly less by 48,233 oz., the total exports of British make amounting to 1,274,487 oz., while of foreign-made quinine re-exported the business diminished to about a half—viz., 291,991 oz., against 542,469 oz. in 1912. For the eleven months of the year the value of imports has now attained 697,931,963*l.*, an increase of 27,056,935*l.* as compared with the corresponding period of 1912, and of 82,484,447*l.* over 1911. The exports totalled 482,134,496*l.*, an increase of 36,159,532*l.*, or 66,423,915*l.* over 1911; for the eleven months re-exports totalled 99,927,195*l.*, a decrease of 2,668,803*l.* It is quite probable that the December Returns will show a slight decline, but even so, British overseas commerce in 1913 will have created new records, especially in exports of British manufactured products.

"Year-book of Pharmacy."

The members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference have this week received the "Year-book" for 1913, which alone is worth the subscription paid to the Conference. There are about sixty pages more in the volume than last year, and removal of the introduction has added twelve pages to the space available for abstracts. The frontispiece is a portrait of Mr. J. C. Umney, F.C.S., who presided at the Conference in July, the proceedings of which meeting are reported fully and edited by Mr. R. R. Bennett, one of the Secretaries of the Conference. The abstracts are by Mr. J. O. Braithwaite. Many of these are naturally belated, as the "Year-book" only covers the period up to June 30. An unfortunate habit, which should be checked, has grown up of referring to chemicals by their symbols. The section entitled "New Remedies" has been compiled by Mr. F. W. Gamble. The newness is here relative, owing probably to the length of time it takes to publish the "Year-book"; but as it includes information regarding cod-liver oil, liquid paraffin, and iodine, we are not certain as to what the compiler understands as a "new" remedy. The "Year-book" is a worthy continuation of the long series of volumes published by the Conference.

Radium Standard.

The preparation of an international radium standard has been described in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (1912, I., 466 and 499). From this international standard, prepared by Mme. Curie and deposited in the Bureau du Poids et Mesures, Sèvres, national standards have been prepared. The cost of the radium used in the international standard was defrayed by Dr. Beilby, F.R.S., and he has also borne the cost of the British standard, which has been prepared and is now deposited at the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington. The British standard contains about 20 milligrams of pure radium chloride, practically the same amount as in the international standard. The National Physical Laboratory has issued a circular announcing its preparedness to standardise radium and mesothorium in terms of the international standard. For the present, only strong preparations will be standardised; work on weaker radioactive materials will be the direction of future development. The certificates will state the γ -ray activity equivalent to a certain weight of metallic radium, but no guarantee is given as to whether the activity is due to radium itself or to a mixture with mesothorium. Dr. E. Rutherford, in "Nature," expresses the opinion that

the new department at the National Physical Laboratory will be of service for commercial purposes, as, owing to the lack of an authorised standard, the buying and selling of radium in the past has been a very uncertain and risky procedure.

Company Chemists' Profits.

The directors of Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., in their report for 1913, notify an improvement in business, but do not say what it is due to. On more than one occasion we have called attention to the net profits earned by this and other companies in relation to the shops, and so far as Messrs. Lewis & Burrows are concerned we bring the statement up to date :

1901	...	...	£2 3 <i>l</i> net profits or £115 per shop (20)
1906	...	2,311	,, 96 (24)
1907	...	3,506	,, 146 (24)
1908	...	3 597	,, 150 (24)
1909	...	1 4 3	,, 62 (24)
1910	...	1 808	,, 75 (24)
1911	...	2,162	,, 90 (24)
1912	...	2,193	,, 91 (24)
1913	...	2,979	,, 114 (26)

If the management and directorial expenses are added the profit per shop is 15*l*. It would be interesting to know to what extent Insurance dispensing is responsible for the improvement from 9*l*. per shop to 11*l*. If the increase of 2*l*. is entirely due to such dispensing it represents approximately 3*l*. more profit per month.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. E. CARDWELL, chemist and druggist, has been appointed a Governor of the Lancaster Girls' Grammar School.

MISS HELEN MURIEL WEBB, daughter of Mr. J. H. Webb, pharmacist, Luton, has passed the B.A. examination of London University. Miss Webb studied at University College.

MR. J. DECARLE SMITH, JUN., a student of pharmacy, and son of Mr. J. deCarle Smith, of Messrs. Smith & Sons, wholesale druggists, Norwich, has passed the Final examination of the London University for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

To MARK her completion, on December 5, of twenty-one years' service with Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Miss Rose Duke, of the "Wellcome" Chemical Works, Dartford, Kent, has been presented by the firm with a handsome mahogany clock.

MR. N. NOLL REA, who gave a lecture to the Hull Scientific Club on December 4, on "The Commercial Application of Chemistry," is a nephew of Mr. N. H. Schollar, pharmacist. He is engaged with Messrs. Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, and is nineteen years old.

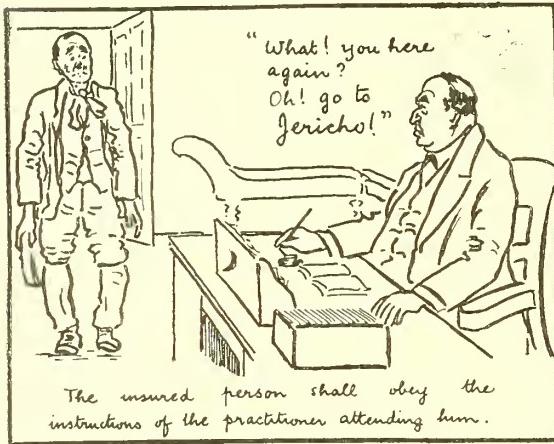
MR. THOMAS RIDLEY, pharmacist, Carlisle, figured thus in the "Cumberland News," December 6, as the cartoon of the week. He is a popular member of the Carlisle Town Council, and has been in business in the city for nearly thirty years, having acquired in 1884 the business of Mr. Martlew, 9 English Street, where the late William Martindale served his apprenticeship. Mr. Ridley went as an assistant to Mr. Martlew in 1878, and managed the business after his death as partner with Mrs. Martlew until he purchased it. Mr. Ridley has two sons, who have qualified as chemists, with him in the business.



National Health Insurance.

Administration of Medical Benefit as regards Chemists' Interests.

Medical Benefit Illustrated.



THE REGULATIONS IN PRACTICE.—I.

Agreements.

It should be noted that chemists' and companies' agreements with Insurance Committees are by the National Insurance Act, 1913, exempt from stamp duty. The terms of the Act are quoted in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1914, which subscribers will receive next week.

Copying-fee.

The Insurance Commissioners have intimated that they are unable to approve of a fee for copying prescriptions where the form of prescription book adopted by Insurance Committees provide for a duplicate being supplied to chemists. Paragraph 11 of the draft model agreement reads: "The Practitioner shall order on a form provided by the Committee for the purpose such drugs and appliances . . ."

Medical Benefit Regulations.

The N.H.I. Joint Committee have issued draft regulations under Sections 15 and 65 of the 1911 Act applicable to England and Wales. They number two, the first being descriptive, and the second is as follows:

For the purposes of Part IV. of the principal Regulations:

(a) The amount available for the medical benefit of persons on panel lists includes, and shall be deemed always to have included, all sums available for the medical benefit of insured persons resident in the County, other than moneys required by the principal Regulations to be carried to the credit of the Institutions Fund and the Special Arrangements Fund;

(b) The amount in the Panel Fund available for the purpose of the payments to practitioners on the panel in accordance with Article 40 of the principal Regulations includes, and shall be deemed always to have included, all moneys carried to the credit of the Panel Fund, after the deduction of such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of Article 22 and Article 50 of the principal Regulations.

The Returning Officer.

The following is the text of a letter issued by Mr. John Anderson, Secretary of the English Insurance Commission, as Returning Officer for England:

Circular 33/I.C.

National Health Insurance Commission (England)

29 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

November 1913.

Telegraphic Address: Remedyng, Sowest, London.

Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees Election.

SIR.—I am directed by the National Health Insurance Commission (England) to forward for your information a copy of a List showing the names and the places of residence of the persons nominated as candidates for election to the Committee to which the List relates.

You will observe that your name appears on the List. If you desire your name to be withdrawn I am to request that you will address a communication to that effect so as to reach the Returning Officer at the Office of the Commission, 29 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., not later than 12 noon on Tuesday, December 2.

I am to add that unless a communication to this effect is received you will be deemed to have consented to stand for election. If, as a result of any withdrawals that may be received, the number of candidates on the List is reduced so as not to exceed the number of vacancies for which the remaining candidates are qualified, no election will be necessary.

If there is any misdescription of your name or address on the List I shall be glad to be informed in order that the error may be rectified.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

Special Drugs.

A joint deputation from the Kent and Surrey Medical Committees waited at the offices of the English Insurance Commission, London, S.W., on November 29, upon Mr. S. P. Vivian, head of the department which advises Insurance Committees. They were seeking advice in regard to the interpretation of clause 2 (ii) of the new draft model agreement for panel practitioners, which provides that "the Practitioner should not accept any fee or other remuneration in respect of treatment which he is required to give under this agreement, except as provided in this agreement." The points on which a decision was sought are contained in the following question:

As regards clause 2 (ii) of the proposed agreement between the Insurance Committees and the medical practitioners, whether it might be assumed that this clause does not preclude a practitioner from entering into an independent agreement with an insured person, or with a third party on his behalf, by which the insured person shall receive treatment, drugs, services, or other advantage over and above that which the practitioner is bound to supply to such insured person by virtue of his agreement with the Commissioners, in consideration of remuneration to be paid to such practitioner by such insured person or by such third person on his behalf?

Mr. Vivian answered in the affirmative, with the proviso that nothing is done to deceive the insured person or to obscure his rights. He added that it is in all cases advisable that the request for such special services should emanate from the insured person and not from the medical practitioner.

Nine cases were then submitted as coming within the terms of the above general proposition; of these the last two, which directly interest chemists, were as follows:

Whether on the request of an insured person who is not resident in a rural area at a distance of more than one mile from a chemist the practitioner may supply the insured person with drugs, and charge the patient instead of issuing a prescription in the ordinary way, the insured person waiving his right to receive drugs under the Act.

Whether on the request of a third party, for example, an employer, coupled with the request from the insured persons themselves, a doctor may supply drugs to insured persons who are not resident in a rural area at a distance of more than one mile from a chemist, and charge the same to the third party instead of issuing the prescriptions in the usual way, the insured persons waiving their right to receive drugs under the Act.

The answers given to these were also in the affirmative.

In regard to appeals made to the Insurance Commissioners, Mr. Vivian pointed out that the latter are virtually appointed arbitrators, and there is the same right to appeal in the Law Courts from their decision as from the decision of any other arbitrator.

[Clause 2 (i) defines the treatment which the insured person is entitled to obtain as "of a kind which can consistently with the best interests of the patient be properly undertaken by a general practitioner of ordinary professional skill and competence." Thus panel doctors who have specialised in the treatment of eyes, ears, or throat will be entitled to charge for such special treatment. An autogenous vaccine, or stock vaccines where these are barred, can be charged against the patient. Similarly any product which does not come within the definition of "supply of proper and sufficient drugs and medicines and prescribed appliances" as interpreted by Insurance Committees can be charged against the patient. Lists of prohibited articles may encourage some panel doctors to enhance their reputation

by carping criticism of the limitations of the Drug Tariff, especially now the above decision allows them to recover the cost of preparations for which the Insurance Committee will not pay. Mr. Handel Booth, at a Yorkshire meeting, quoted a case where a person was supplied with an expensive drug by a doctor. When the patient became insured, the medical man, who had made arrangements to dispense his own Insurance medicine, refused to supply the drug unless it was paid for by the patient. As the drug probably comes within the definition in the Act, the doctor cannot claim payment for it if supplied, nor can the patient enforce its supply.—EDITOR, C. & D.]

Medical Benefit Administration.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Winter Session.

Aberdeen.—The Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association held its quarterly meeting in Robert Gordon's College on December 2, Mr. David Anderson (President) in the chair. The chemists' agreement form was considered and favourably received. The list of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., was selected for incorporation in the agreement form for the pricing of drugs outside the Tariff. Among the extended list of appliances the price for tow was considered too low, and a better class of open-web bandage was desired. The formation of the Pharmaceutical Committee was also considered, and a probable date (and an alternative date) of meeting agreed to. It was noted that in the new Medical Benefit Regulations there is no attempt to clear the position in regard to the onus of checking prescriptions. It was also reported that the Advisory Committee has decided that the duty lies with the local Insurance Committee; then the question was put as to who pays, and from where does the money come? Aberdeen chemists are anxious to know.

Blackburn.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on December 9 the question of proprietary articles was discussed, and it was decided that in future the cost of supplying such articles to insured persons be disallowed. The Clerk is to notify panel doctors and chemists of this decision.

Blackpool.—A meeting of the Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association was held at the Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, on December 6. There were twelve members present, Mr. Bailey being in the chair. Mr. Laurie gave a résumé of the proceedings when a deputation from this Association along with a deputation from the medical practitioners met the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee of the local Insurance Committee. The question of possible inconvenience to insured persons when medicines are urgently needed outside the ordinary hours of business was discussed, and it was decided to furnish the Clerk to the local Insurance Committee with a list of chemists who reside on the premises, and to suggest that a distinguishing mark be placed opposite these names on all lists issued for public exhibition. It was decided to take no action in regard to a letter from the Secretary of the Blackpool Tradesmen's Association as to a closing order under the Shops Act. It was agreed to recommend that pharmacists close all day on Christmas Day and Boxing Day and on January 1 and 2, the hours of attendance for dispensing to be the same as on Sundays; the usual half-holiday in both these weeks to be suspended. A few cases of "Rep. mist." have again been presented to chemists, and it was decided that such prescriptions could not be paid for out of the Drug Fund. As there are nine candidates for the eight positions on the Pharmaceutical Committee, an election will take place.

Breconshire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee last week, Mr. F. L. Stanton, chemist, stated that the chemists of the county agreed to sign the new agreements as drafted.

Brighton.—At the meeting of the local Chemists' Association last week a resolution was unanimously passed requesting the Insurance Committee to pay 75 per cent. of the chemists' accounts immediately on presentation, the remainder to be held in abeyance pending the tardy process involved in checking. With regard to the new Tariff, the Secretary (Mr. C. S. Ashton) reported that there had been a meeting of three panel chemists, three panel practitioners, and three lay members of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee in order to arrange for its adoption. The objection raised by the doctors as to the use of aq. dest. created a deadlock. An immediate settlement was, however, urged, and a compromise was eventually arranged. It was decided that aq dest. should be supplied as hitherto, the price to be $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pint or any part thereof. The Secretary requested members to report to him the ordering of articles not included in the Tariff, with a view to the compilation of a list for the use of the new Pharmaceutical Committee, for which no election has been necessary.

Bury (Lancs).—It was reported to the Insurance Committee on December 2 that the panel chemists approved the revised agreement, but were of opinion that the flat rate paid to doctors for emergency dispensing should be 9d. per bottle. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, however, recommended payment at the present rate of 1s. per bottle of medicine, and 6d. for appliances used. The Insurance Commissioners intimated that they would raise no objection to payment to chemists not exceeding 6d. per insured person in any quarter if a margin of 10 per cent. be kept in hand for contingencies. The Clerk stated that, following this basis, further payments to chemists of 20 per cent. of their accounts for the first quarter and 16.5 per cent. for the second quarter had been certified. The Commissioners disapproved of the supply of poison-bottles on the deposit system.

Derbyshire.—To enforce their protest against the Chesterfield Medical Aid Association being allowed to dispense medicines for its members under the Insurance Act, the chemists of the town have refrained from accepting contracts for the coming year. At a meeting of the County Insurance Committee at Derby on December 8, the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported that they had approved of both the Derby Amalgamated Friendly Societies' Medical Association and the Chesterfield Association as institutions under the Act for another year, an amendment to approve for the purpose of medical treatment only, and not for the supply of medicines, drugs, and appliances, being negatived. A letter was received from nine Chesterfield pharmacists, stating that if no alteration is made in the form of agreement as relating to institutions, they would hand in their resignations from the panel. The Clerk stated that none of these chemists had signed the contract for 1914. Mr. C. W. Ridyard (Hon. Secretary of the Derbyshire Pharmaceutical Association) stated that the writers could be taken as representing all the chemists in Chesterfield, Boots, Ltd., included, their manager having signed as the company's agent. The position is somewhat complicated by reason of the fact that Boots accepted a contract for the whole county, Chesterfield included. The company's secretary, he continued, had expressed to him the opinion that such organisations as the Medical Associations cannot hold contracts for dispensing even if they employ a qualified man, as they are not corporate bodies or chemists within the meaning of the Act. Mr. E. F. Hind (Chairman of the Medical Association) said that it was a waste of time to discuss that point, in view of the decision of the Insurance Commissioners that the Medical Associations are entitled to recognition as dispensers under the Act in accordance with the following letter received:

National Health Insurance Commission (England),

Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. November 27, 1913.

Sir,—I am directed by the National Health Insurance Commission (England) to say in reply to your letter of yesterday's date on the subject of the arrangements made by the Chesterfield District Medical Association for the supply of medicines under the National Insurance Acts, that having regard to the terms of the rule relating to the dispensing of medicines which is included in the rules of the Association approved by the Insurance Commissioners, it appears to them that the employment by the Association of the dispenser to whom you refer is in conformity with this rule, and with the terms of the Medical Benefit Regulations relating to approved institutions.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. VIVIAN.

Mr. Ridyard proposed that the matter be referred to a special committee on which both sides would be equally represented, with a neutral chairman. Mr. G. Slater seconded. The amendment was rejected by twenty-six votes to eight, and the decision of the Sub-Committee was confirmed. After being interviewed by a deputation from the Derbyshire Pharmaceutical Association, the same Sub-Committee had refused to make any change, in the agreement for the ensuing year, in the interpretation of the mile limit, their belief being that it has worked satisfactorily during the past year. They had agreed to the new Tariff, with the addition that repeat prescriptions should not be used by the medical practitioner after one month.

[We may recall the fact that the institution referred to is covered by Section 15 (4) of the 1912 Act, and has been approved by the County Insurance Committee in accordance with Article 15 of the 1912 Medical Benefit Regulations, which excludes the institution from the need for going on any panel, and confines its operations as to medical attendance and dispensing of medicines to its own members. Article 15 (2, iii) of the Regulations is as follows:

"every institution shall be conducted in such a manner as to comply with any conditions as to the nature, quality, and extent of the treatment provided which by reason of any scheme for distribution of a Parliamentary grant must be complied with in the case of the treatment provided otherwise than through the institution as a condition of the payment of that grant."

The institution must therefore comply with the "conditions as to the nature, quality, and extent" of the Pharmaceutical

Service that are imposed upon panel chemists, but, being covered by the Harmsworth amendment, the arrangements between it and the Committee are not a contract in the sense of doctors' and chemists' contracts, and the approval of the Commissioners of the arrangements so made is final.—
EDITOR, C. & D.]

Dumbartonshire.—At the last meeting of the County Medical Committee notice was given of a motion to rescind the previous decision of approval of the demand by chemists for increased dispensing-fees.

Edinburgh.—At meetings of the Edinburgh, Leith, Midlothian, and Linlithgowshire chemists' panels held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on December 10, the following committees were unanimously elected: *For Edinburgh*—James Bell (St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Association, Ltd.), Peter Boa, W. S. Glass, R. L. Hendry, A. B. McRitchie (Boots, Ltd.), J. B. Mitchell, John Muir, and A. A. Murray (pharmacists), and Archibald Young (surgical-instrument maker). *For Leith*—Geo. W. Brown (Boots, Ltd.), Peter Nesbit, John Noble, W. Taylor Robson, and Alexander Walker (pharmacists). *For Midlothian*—G. W. B. Archer, Dalkeith; H. Dryerre, Bonnyrigg; David Harley, Musselburgh; W. G. McNab, Gorebridge; D. Mathewson, Blackhall; and J. P. Thomson, Penicuik (pharmacists); and C. S. Gardner, surgical-instrument maker, Edinburgh. *For Linlithgowshire*—J. M. Dickson, Armadale; John Freeland, Bathgate; Findlay Stewart, Broxburn; T. W. Straker, Linlithgow; and Alexander Tweedie, Bo'ness (pharmacists). The returning officer declared each of the committees duly elected.

Falkirk.—At a meeting of the Burgh Insurance Committee on December 5 it was agreed, on the report of the Finance Sub-Committee, that the Clerk should write to doctors and chemists stating that prescriptions for domiciliary treatment should be specially marked, so as to be chargeable to the Sanatorium Benefit Fund; also that for prescriptions marked "Urgent" by the doctor a special dispensing-fee of 6d. be allowed to chemists for dispensing between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. on ordinary days and Sundays, and between 1 p.m. on Wednesdays (the weekly half-holiday) and 8 a.m. on Thursdays. Both these provisions had been suggested by the local Pharmaceutical Committee. In their letter attention was also drawn to the excessive prescribing of morphine by one of the practitioners on the panel, and asking the Committee to deal with the matter in terms of the Regulations. The Medical Committee considered that they had no reason to believe that the unusual doses of morphine prescribed were not in the best interests of the patient, but as the chemists are bringing the matter before the Medical Committee, decision on the subject was deferred for a month.

Flintshire.—From January 15 to October 15 32,588 prescriptions were dispensed by the forty-three panel chemists at an average cost of 7½d. The payments made on account of these amounted to 9587.

Grimsby.—At a joint meeting of panel doctors and panel chemists last week, Mr. Whiteley Wilkin (Chairman of the Insurance Committee) presiding, the following agreements were come to:

1. Surgery hours to be as uniform as possible. Not later than 3 p.m.
2. All descriptions in prescriptions to be as full and explanatory as possible, so as to leave nothing in doubt on the part of the dispenser.
3. "Rep. inst." to be abolished.
4. Certain bandages in general use were selected. When a plaster is ordered a definite size is to be given.
5. The new Tariff, with alterations, was accepted, with the exception of *aq. dest.*
6. Proprietary articles and preparations will not be ordered except in special cases, the Tariff, B.P., and B.P.C. being taken as standards.
7. In the case of extra dispensing-fees after hours the doctors will time all prescriptions when written. Untimed prescriptions to come under last year's agreements.
8. Suggestion: Rubber stamping a prescription will not be considered to fulfil the above obligation.

Herefordshire.—Nothing was done last week to placate the chemists on the county panel. Mr. J. J. Jackson and Mr. Walter Marchant have been nominated by chemists to the two seats on the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee to which they are entitled, but the doctors have not appointed their representatives.—The local Medical Committee have expressed the opinion that the extra penny per prescription asked for by the chemists is not called for at present.—In an interview with our representative, Mr. Marchant (Secretary of the Herefordshire Chemists' Association) stated that if the county has to set up a dispensing department the expense will be trebled, whereas the chemists are placing their establishments at the disposal of the State and receiving remuneration which amounts, he calculates, to about 6d. an hour. Asked whether the doctors might step into the breach in the event of the chemists declining

to serve, Mr. Marchant replied: "Only about three or four doctors would undertake the dispensing; the rest don't want it. It does not pay the doctors any more than the chemists." Mr. W. Marchant and Mr. J. J. Jackson are to meet a special sub-committee of the Insurance Committee to discuss the matter. The chemists in Hereford, Bromyard, Kington, and Ledbury are pretty unanimous in their determination to stick out for better terms; Leominster chemists are not so decided on the matter.—The County Medical Committee is to urge strongly the desirability of the continued use of "Rep. inst."

Huddersfield.—The Huddersfield Chemists' Association at their monthly meeting on December 9 considered several matters of interest in connection with the new Drug Tariff. Mr. H. E. Spurr (President) occupied the chair. A letter from the Clerk to the Huddersfield Insurance Committee was read, in which it was pointed out that the Insurance Commissioners objected to certain items in the Tariff recently agreed upon for the Huddersfield area. The Secretary (Mr. J. Cooper) was instructed to send a reply stating that this Association agreed to the amendment of the details referred to. A number of members who are on the West Riding panel expressed their dissatisfaction at having to sign agreements without first having had approval of the new Tariff. In the long discussion which took place the feeling of the meeting was that it is regrettable that the Tariff could not have been adopted before chemists were called upon to sign fresh agreements. Mr. R. C. Walshaw said the agreement differed from that in Huddersfield, and the second schedule is without the scale of prices, and consequently could be safely signed and the prices agreed upon afterwards, as without these the agreement is not a proper legal document. Inequalities in the Tariff were also mentioned, and the view was expressed that it would be very much better if a uniform tariff could be agreed upon by the large county boroughs and the West Riding Committee.

Hull.—The Insurance Committee has intimated that the following proprietary articles cannot be supplied at the expense of the Committee:

Angier's emulsion, Angier's throat lozenges, Scott's emulsion, Oppenheimer's specialties (except Palatinoids), Oppenheimer's cream of malt, Allen & Hanburys' specialties and pastilles of cocaine, menthol, and red gum, Brady & Martin's dermo-cellloid antiseptic, Smith's glyco-heroin and Smith's borothymol, izal, lysol, sanitas, bovril, Benger's food, Plasmou foods, Fairchild's peptonising powders, Wherram's special mixtures, and Hough Hoseason's special mixtures.

Ipwich.—The Insurance Committee was informed on December 5 that the Insurance Commissioners had approved of the new prescription forms for drugs and the revised Drug Tariff, including a minimum price per prescription and increased prices for rubber bandages. The Chemists' Sub-Committee also reported that it had been agreed to disallow payment for a certain patent medicine coming in the category of secret preparations. The chemists' agreements, which will take effect after January 11, were sealed.

Kent.—There were eighteen nominees for election to the Pharmaceutical Committee for the county, but two of these withdrew, so that the sixteen places will be filled without an election.

Lancashire.—In putting forward nominees for election to the Pharmaceutical Committee for the Lancashire County Pharmaceutical Association, it has been unanimously resolved to nominate such of the present Committee as are willing to stand, and others carefully selected from well-distributed parts of the county on account of their suitability for the work. They are: Messrs. J. Vince (Lancaster), A. Peake (Earlestown), W. I. Scholes (Hon. Sec., Eccles), T. H. Coates (Manchester), E. Jepson (Darwen), C. A. Maries (Waterloo), H. Phillips (Wigan), W. Thornber (Accrington), A. L. Crabtree (director J. & J. Thompson, Ltd., Oldham), Alderman H. Eastwood, C.C. (County Council representative on Lancashire Insurance Committee, Nelson). T. H. Heyes (Ulverston), J. Kershaw (Rochdale), H. A. Watkinson (Farnworth), and W. B. Woods (Ormskirk). The first eight are members of the present Committee.

Lincoln.—Chemists' accounts for the quarter which ended on October 14 amounted to 227*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, the cost of checking 7,429 prescriptions by Mr. A. S. Birkbeck, pharmacist, at 1*s.* 3*d.* per 100, being 4*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

Liverpool.—The chemist nominees for the twelve vacancies on the Pharmaceutical Committee for the county borough are: Messrs. J. Bain, A. S. Barr, W. H. Clubb, W. Dickinson, D. H. Evans, H. Gainford, J. L. Hirst, M. S. Hughes, C. E. Jones, G. V. C. Last, R. E. Lloyd, P. H. Marsden, L. M. Parry, S. Stephenson, C. Symes, G. R. Tharratt, and J. G. Wallbridge. No representatives of unqualified persons on the panel have been nominated, and the names of other candidates under Part III, are Messrs. C. S. Bullen and W. N. L. Woods.

London.—The Insurance Committee is now paying accounts presented for stock vaccines. The Insurance Commissioners have, in view of the general increase in prices in the revised Drug Tariff, refused to sanction a minimum fee of 1d. per prescription. The fee for copying prescriptions is also disallowed, as the wording adopted in the doctors' agreements is quite explicit: "The Practitioner shall order *in duplicate* on a form provided by the Committee for the purpose such drugs and appliances . . ." This wording removes all doubt, and the panel physician who does not supply a duplicate is breaking his agreement. We are asked to call attention to the fact that some chemists omit to fill in the address of their places of business in the agreement forms with the Insurance Committee for the supply of drugs and dispensing. This causes delay, as the agreements have to be sent back to the chemist.

Manchester.—The new prescription forms which panel chemists are having brought to them to dispense have the following printed on the back (evidently for the information of the patient):

"Notice.—This prescription may be taken to, and will be dispensed by, any chemist on the Manchester list. Usual hours of business, 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. Prescriptions should be taken to the chemist at once. Prescriptions will not be dispensed out of business hours except in special cases, when marked 'Urgent' by the doctor."

The voting-papers for the election of twelve candidates for the County Borough of Manchester Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee have been received by the panel chemists. It is noticeable that there are three withdrawals, there only being nineteen pharmacists' and three unqualified dealers' names on the voting-paper, whereas there were twenty-one pharmacists and four unqualified on the nomination paper. The following nineteen pharmacists are the candidates for the ten vacancies: Messrs. F. W. Bates, J. Beal, J. Bell, J. Cleworth, T. H. Coates (representing Boots, Ltd.), W. H. Delve, D. Dickson, J. W. Drinkwater, T. E. Eastwood, H. Haworth, A. Hershberg, H. Kemp, J. C. Kidd, H. S. Lockwood (representing the smaller companies), W. Lord, G. A. Mallinson, T. Miller, J. H. Nidd, and J. Wild; and the following three are candidates for the two vacancies (who are not entitled to dispense): Messrs. A. O. Balshaw, W. Capper, and W. Clapham. The two pharmacists who were nominated, but withdrew, are Mr. Wm. Hankinson and Mr. C. Swinn; the unqualified person who withdrew is Mr. Ebenezer Smith.

Mansfield.—A meeting of the Mansfield Pharmacists' Association was held at the Swan Hotel on December 10. Mr. Jesson (President) was in the chair, and there were also present sixteen members and Mr. A. H. Bell (Hon. Secretary). The Secretary reported on the business done by the Insurance Committee. Several additions to the new Tariff now before the Committee were reported. Mention was made of a suggestion by the Medical Association that 4/- per 1,000 patients per annum be asked for to cover all medicines supplied by the doctors after the business hours of chemists. This was referred to the new Pharmaceutical Committee. After a vote of thanks to the members of the old Committee, the following were elected as the new Pharmaceutical Committee: Messrs. G. W. Briggs (Sutton-in-Ashfield), C. C. Cadge (Bingham), A. H. Bell (Mansfield), G. H. W. Cherrington (Newark), W. A. Cooling (Eastwood), G. H. J. Cullwick (Carlton), J. F. Dickenson (Mansfield), A. R. Jesson (Mansfield-Woodhouse), H. Knape (Mansfield), J. A. Pegg (Mansfield), M. Radford (Sutton-in-Ashfield), and E. S. Waring (Nottingham). Mr. J. F. Dickenson was nominated to attend the conference in London next month. During the meeting a silver teapot was presented to Mr. Bell in recognition of his services as Secretary of the Association and Pharmaceutical Committee and representative on the Insurance Committee. Mr. Briggs made the presentation, and Mr. Bell thanked the members for this proof of their goodwill and appreciation.

Oxford.—At a meeting of the Oxford Chemists' Association last week, the Secretary (Mr. H. C. Goodall) reported that 7,832 Insurance prescriptions were dispensed in the city of Oxford during the quarter which ended on October 12 at a cost of 257l. 18s. 6d.—average 7.89d. per prescription. Chemists on the county panel dispensed 6,079 in the same period at a cost of 189l. 8s. 2d.—average 7.49d. The pricing of all these and the accounts were checked by this Association. The Secretary congratulated the members upon the fact that Oxfordshire is the only county in England and Wales in which the chemists had been paid in full. Mr. H. H. Swift (Oxford) and Mr. G. W. Lewis (Bicester) were elected members of the Association. The following were nominated to serve on the Pharmaceutical Committee for the city: Messrs. C. Bellamy, J. Burbank, C. Clayton, H. C. Goodall, H. C. Gunstone, H. Oddy, G. B. Rose, and H. Swift. Also for the County Pharmaceutical Committee: Messrs. O. Barley (Thame), J. Burbank, A. E. Fox (Banbury), H. C.

Goodall, F. B. May (Banbury), R. G. Neave (Witney), W. T. Ransom (Witney), and H. O. Oddy. The new form of chemists' agreement was approved for signature.

Perth.—City chemists have decided to continue their agreements with the Insurance Committee, with a break at the end of three or six months. It is anticipated that all chemists in the county will do the same.

Sneffield.—Much wordy warfare in local newspapers ensued owing to a motion at the last meeting of the Insurance Committee to rescind the resolution of July 14 prohibiting the prescribing or dispensing of proprietary medicines. Eventually the matter was referred back again to the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee. The "Independent," in trying to deal with the subject from the insured persons' point of view, made a bad bungle in its illustrative example of cod-liver oil being allowed but its emulsion prohibited.—It has been decided to hold a joint conference at the Town Hall on December 17 of representatives from the Insurance Committee, medical practitioners, and pharmacists, to discuss the supply of proprietary articles under Medical Benefit. The doctors and chemists have previously recommended that proprietaries be not allowed. It is expected that some final arrangement will be arrived at. At an adjourned meeting of all parties concerned, the revised Tariff was accepted, with the exception of ice-caps, the prices for which are to be from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., according to size.—The local Medical Committee has requested that all dressings issued in small quantities to insured persons should, as far as possible, be in sealed packets, as complaints have been made by doctors that in some cases they have been wrapped in such a manner as would hardly assure them being aseptic.—A panel doctor has complained to the Insurance Committee that one of his prescriptions has been dispensed by a panel chemist for people other than the insured person for whom it was prescribed—Mr. Xeno Jepson, chemist and druggist, is assisting Mr. Lancaster, pharmacist to the Sheffield Insurance Committee, to get accounts into shape before the official year-end in January.

South Shields.—On the report of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee coming up for confirmation at the Insurance Committee's meeting on December 1, Alderman R. Readhead pointed out that the October drug account exceeded the amount of the Drug Fund (284l. 15s. 3d.) by over 104l. For November the accounts were again large, amounting to 377l. 7s. 8d. The Committee resolved in the first instance to pay 72½ per cent. of the accounts, and in the second 77½ per cent. The chemists had written requesting the Committee to take such steps as might be necessary to deal with this insufficiency, and on the motion of Dr. McNabb it was agreed that the Pharmaceutical Sub-Committee be asked to report as to what was the cause, in their opinion, of the excessive expenditure.

Staffordshire.—On December 6, Mr. W. N. Landor proposed that the Insurance Committee remove the Chase Terrace district from the scheduled areas of chemists, provided that the doctors would undertake that their dispensaries would be open at certain fixed hours on weekdays. The reason given for the motion was the trouble of going from the doctor to the chemist. Mr. Whitehouse, speaking for the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, which had decided against the proposal, in answer to a question, said the chemists are nearer than the doctors. Dr. Shufflebottom pointed out that chemists and the doctors are working together amicably, and asked if the former would look upon Mr. Landor's proposal as friendly. Mr. Whitehouse replied that chemists who had made provision for dispensing felt this matter keenly; it meant a lot to the chemists. Mr. Landor's motion was rejected by thirty-one votes to fifteen, the recommendation of the Sub-Committee being adopted.

Stoke-on-Trent.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on December 4 the Clerk reported that the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and himself had consulted the Commissioners when in London in regard to checking prescriptions. The deputation asked the Commissioners if they would sanction payment of the salary of a full-time officer for the work. The Commissioners not only assured him that they would not do so, but that they considered the present system of checking far too expensive, and that if any changes are made it would be with a view to less expenditure. It was agreed to refer the revised Tariff to the Pharmaceutical Committee. In reply to Mr. Edmund Jones, the Clerk stated that the number of deposit contributors in the borough is 384, not nearly 10,000 as the Commissioners are thought to have assumed.

Worcester.—On November 28 the Insurance Committee rejected a proposal to place a medical member on the Finance and Medical Benefit Sub-Committee. Mr. A. E. Coverdale, Ph.C., expressed the opinion that a medical man and a pharmaceutical member should be on the Sub-Committee.

WINTER SESSION

of Meetings of Trade Associations.

Others are reported under "National Health Insurance" when the subjects pertain chiefly to that Section.

District Meeting.—About 160 chemists attended a district meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society held at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, on Wednesday afternoon, December 10. Mr. Moreton Parry presided, and was supported by Mr. P. F. Rowsell, F.C.S., Mr. Woolcock, Mr. T. F. Abraham, Mr. W. P. Evans, Mr. Francis (Wrexham), Dr. Symes, and Mr. W. H. Saunders. The delegates included the following:

Chorley	...	...	T. Hamer.
Bootle	...	...	H. Wyatt.
Southport	...	...	J. Righton and G. Crook.
Leigh	...	...	W. Hampson and A. R. Davies.
Radcliffe	...	...	T. A. Smith and J. D. Duerdin.
Rosedale	...	...	L. Blakeley.
Liverpool	...	...	H. Humphreys Jones and J. H. Robinson.
Bolton	...	...	H. Knott and J. R. Messey.
Olcham	...	...	E. H. Holden and W. Garside.
Stockport	...	...	R. Forbes, A. E. Mills, and O. Taylor.
Ashton-under-Lyne	...	...	J. F. Miller.
St. Helens	...	...	R. S. McDonald and T. S. Welch.
Bury	...	...	W. Crompton and A. W. Charnley.
Manchester	...	...	F. W. Bates, A. L. Blain, and G. A. Mallinson.
Wigan	...	...	J. Phillips and T. H. Winstanley.
Roedale	...	...	W. Highley and J. Kershaw.
Salford	...	...	J. W. Gill and J. L. Davison.
Warrington	...	...	J. Rymer Young and J. S. Hill.
Hyde	...	...	H. Roberts.
Northwich	...	...	J. W. Deakin and G. Humphreys.
Birkenhead	...	...	F. C. Cooling and A. Elder.
Altringham	...	...	J. W. Unsworth and F. W. Scanlon.
Macclesfield	...	...	T. H. Duncauf and S. Wild.
Glossop	...	...	J. Richardson and F. Rideal.

The Manchester party included Messrs. Bates, Kemp, Mallinson, Blain, Pidd, Nidd, Cleworth, Hope, Flint, Dorrance, Stocks, Hershberg, Griffiths, A. Jeans, E. Jeans, Delve, Wild, Dickson, Thorpe, Travis, and Wyatt; Messrs. Gill, Stout, and Simmons from Salford; Mr. W. I. Scholes, of Eccles; and Messrs. Blain, P. Knott, and H. Knott from Bolton. The meeting lasted nearly three hours. Mr. Rowsell spoke for thirty-five minutes on various matters—education, organisation—but devoted his remarks chiefly to a résumé on the year's Insurance Act work. Mr. Woolcock spoke for twenty-five minutes in his charming style, Insurance dispensing difficulties overcome and to be faced figuring largely. Mr. Humphrey Jones asked Mr. Woolcock to outline the Federation scheme, which he did. This created a very animated discussion. Mr. Jones proposed a resolution which he afterwards withdrew, as it did not meet with the approval of the members present. A vote of confidence in Messrs. Woolcock and Rowsell, and expressing approval of the work of the Pharmaceutical Council, was passed.

Brighton.—A meeting of the Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy was held at the Camera Club, Brighton, on December 3. There was a good attendance, Mr. W. H. Gibson (President) being in the chair. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. A. T. Jeeves acknowledging the resolution of sympathy and wreath sent by the Association on the death of the late Mr. T. Jeeves. The President congratulated Mr. W. H. Hewett on his recent election to the Brighton Town Council, expressing the gratification of those present that their interests are now represented by four chemist-councillors—Messrs. Black, Hewett, W. D. Savage, and Yates. Consideration was given to the rules regulating the dispensing section of a local *Public Medical Service* which is to be inaugurated with the new year. This service has been formed with the approval of the Brighton division of the British Medical Association, for members of the industrial classes and their families who are not insured under the National Insurance Act. The dispensing service is for those members of the medical staff who do not wish to dispense, or who desire in emergency to have a prescription made up for them. It is to be conducted on lines similar to those operating under the National Insurance Act, the contract of the chemist being with the prescriber only, payment to be made by the committee of management from the moneys standing to the credit of the practitioner concerned. Mr. C. G. Yates, Chairman of the Sub-Committee appointed to confer with the doctors in the drafting of the rules referred to, reported on them in detail, and advocated their adoption as a matter of principle. A discussion followed, from which it was evident that many of the members considered that some of the rules could be improved. Mr. Yates, in replying, stated that the objections raised had already been debated at the conference alluded to, and the rules as now presented were not for amendment but for

acceptance or refusal. The rules were therefore adopted. The remaining business related to National Insurance Dispensing (*q.v.*).

Great Yarmouth.—The monthly meeting of the Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association was held on December 4, Mr. A. E. Richmond (President) in the chair. Eight members were present and Mr. J. Shearman (Hon. Secretary). Mr. W. S. Poll thanked the members for nominating him as Divisional Secretary. Mr. P. R. Hill was congratulated at being able to be present after his severe illness. Insurance matters then claimed considerable attention.

Keighley.—At a meeting of the Keighley Chemists' Association, held on December 10 at the Devonshire Hotel, the President (Mr. Frank Gill) read a paper on *Sera, Tuberculin, and Vaccines*. A vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Gill for his paper.

London (W.).—At a meeting of the Western Pharmacists' Association at the Restaurant Frascati, London, W., on December 10, Mr. C. L. Finlay, of the Paget Prize Plate Co., gave a lecture and demonstration of the Paget method of making screen transparencies. Stress was laid upon the simplicity and rapidity of this colour process. Some fifty lantern-slides were shown, including pathological specimens. The most beautiful of these included micro-photographs of crystals of nitre and salicin taken with polarised light. The President (Mr. J. D. Marshall) thanked Mr. Finlay for his interesting lecture.

London Assistants.—At the meeting of the Chemists' Assistants' Association held at the Bonnington Hotel, London, W.C., on December 4, with Mr. F. W. Crossley-Holland in the chair, Mr. E. H. Brittain discoursed on *Perfumes, Old and New*. Mr. Brittain pointed out that the earliest records associate perfumes with the desire to please, the use of incense as a part of religious ritual spreading to private use. Whether Egypt is the home of perfumery or whether the Egyptians borrowed from the Arabians is not known, but the use of perfumes can be traced through the rise and fall of empires. Rose-water was used in Persia before Alfred the Great reigned in England, for the province of Farsistan had to furnish 30,000 bottles as tribute to the Caliph of Bagdad. The discovery of the art of distillation in the tenth century is generally ascribed to Avicenna, and distilled rose-water usually stands to the credit of this Arabian. The first alcoholic perfume on record is Hungary water, prepared in 1370 by Queen Elizabeth of Hungary, rosemary being the predominant odour in this distilled spirit. Catharine de Medici, on becoming Queen of France in 1542, brought an expert perfumer, who opened a shop which became the fashionable rendezvous of the élite of Paris. Perfumes were not in general use in England till the latter part of the sixteenth century, and then only consisted of such articles as perfumed gloves, scented bags, and pomanders, the scents used being characterised by their strength and permanence of odour, no doubt being useful to mask the smell of foul gutters and refuse. About this time, in the seventeenth century, the perfumery industry associated with Grasse had its humble beginning in distillation of eau de Nafre made from the leaves (not the flowers) of the Bigarade orange. Later the flowers were used, and a superior water was thus produced, but for a little time both products were sold separately. The essential oil, now worth 8s. to 10s. per oz., was left floating on the surface, the quality being partly judged from the amount of this. Plantations of jasmine, tuberoses, and violets were gradually laid out with a view of distilling aromatic waters, but the distillation proved a failure. Hair-oils were perfumed by macerating the fresh flowers in the oil, this leading to the process of cold enfleurage, which began by melting fats round the inside of earthenware vessels and filling them with flowers. In England perfumery increased in favour till the time of King Charles I., but Commonwealth austerity effectively suppressed this in common with other luxuries. Still, at the beginning of the eighteenth century Mr. Lillie, of the Strand, the leading London perfumer of his day, deplores the decline in the use of perfumes, and deals scathingly with his contemporaries, his book and a Toilet Formulary published in 1784, from which quotations were given, making interesting reading. The foundation of the artificial perfumery industry was laid in 1874, when Tiemann and Haarmann synthesised vanillin, other odorous principles soon following in heliotropin, coumarin, artificial musk, and ionone. The term "synthetic" as applied to perfumes is used in a broad sense of imitating an odour by means of definite chemical compounds or mixtures of such, without any connection between the exact composition of the chemical and the natural products. Mr. Brittain went carefully into the science and use of synthetics, also dealing with the modernising of old extraction processes. The result of recent progress is that the modern perfumer has at his disposal an almost innumerable host of materials, and to

illustrate the complex nature of a perfume bouquet the component parts of a hypothetical perfume were shown in diagrammatic form:

(1) The vehicle consisting of a mixture of 95-per-cent. alcohol (preferably grape spirit), a pomade washing, and a tincture of a natural product.

(2) Three natural aromatics (tincture of a balsamic gum resin and of vanilla-beans, and a concrete).

(3) Three essential oils (bergamot, santal, and ylang-ylang).

(4) Three synthetics (amyl salicylate, coumarin, and artificial musk).

"The odours from France and Italy are blended with those from far-off India, Siam, the Philippines, and Mexico, combined with tribute from the laboratories of Switzerland, Germany, or France, and compounded into a sweet-smelling confection for the delectation of My Lady's toilet. Even yet the task is not complete. The dainty perfume needs a dainty prison to enclose its fragrant spirit. A bottle of clear Bohemian glass, with crystal sides and glittering cut-glass stoppers, an artistic label, a catchy name, and an exquisite case, all pay tribute to the luxurious court of a modern high-class perfume, and every conceivable toilet adjunct must be pervaded with its presence." After the reading of the paper a discussion took place, in which the Chairman, Messrs. E. T. Browne, T. J. McArthur, Haslam, Roberts, and others took part. Mr. Brittan was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his paper. The meeting was also attended by several ladies.

London (S.W.).—A meeting of the South-West London Pharmacists' Association was held at Stanley's Restaurant, Lavender Hill, S.W., on December 10, when the President (Mr. John Keall) occupied the chair. Addresses were given by the London directors of *Ucal*, Mr. F. Cherry and Mr. G. W. Evans, on "Co-operation in Pharmacy Practised by *Ucal*." Several prominent members of the United Chemists' Association, Ltd., gave their experience, and emphasised the advantages of joining the Association. This had its effect on the chemists who were present.

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held in the Literary and Philosophical Society's Rooms, Church Street, on December 10. Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson (President, in the chair) was supported by a good attendance of members. A paper was read by Dr. Balfour McLean on *Vaccines and Sera*. The paper was a well-proportioned account of the discovery and progress of organo-therapy, and being comparatively free from out-of-the-way technical language was easily followed. After it was finished a discussion took place, in which joined Messrs. A. H. Culverhouse, J. Austen, Davies, Jackson, and Bellamy. A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. J. G. Jackson to Dr. McLean, which was seconded by Mr. J. T. Appleton, supported by Mr. Newsholme, and carried unanimously. The following members were elected: Messrs. E. C. Exell (Sheffield), J. P. Kenney (Stockbridge), A. Knowles (Sheffield), H. Sagar (Darnall), and H. C. Shaw (Sheffield). A discussion followed on the working of the National Insurance Act.

Southport.—A well-attended meeting of the Southport Pharmacists' and Assistants' Association was held on December 2. Mr. Righton (President) in the chair. The new Drug Tariff came under consideration, Mr. Hare (Vice-President) expressing his disappointment at the status of pharmacists under the National Insurance Act. The 1914 agreement and the duties of the Pharmaceutical Committee were also discussed. A dinner has been arranged for December 16.

FESTIVITIES.

Dinner.

THE staff of Messrs. Sangors, wholesale chemists and druggists' sundriesmen, 258 Euston Road, held their eighth annual dinner at Reggiori's Restaurant, King's Cross, London, N.W., on December 6, about seventy-five sitting down. Mr. H. F. Smith was in the chair, supported by the other members of the firm. Mr. Godden proposed the health of "The Firm," and surprised most of those present with the news that this year is the centenary of the firm. The Chairman, in his reply, alluded to the fact that no fewer than seven members of the staff were present who were employed by the firm when he started over thirty years ago, several others present showing over twenty years' service. After dinner the company listened to merry music from Miss Helena Spicer and Miss Lilian Toolley. Mr. Bernard Sims, and many members of the staff. "Auld Lang Syne" brought a very enjoyable evening to a close at 10.30 p.m.

Liverpool Dinner and Concert.

AFTER the district meeting in Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon, the President and Council of the Liverpool Chemists'

Association entertained the Pharmaceutical Society's representatives to dinner in the Bear's Paw Restaurant, Mr. Humphreys Jones presiding. The company included Messrs. Rowsell, Parry, Woolcock, W. P. Evans, F. W. Bates, J. Blain, Wyatt (Manchester), W. I. Scholes (Eccles), W. Wellings, and the following local pharmacists: Messrs. J. Hy. Robinson (Secretary), W. F. Laycock, Harold Wyatt, Harold Lomax, Prosper H. Marsden, Charles Symes, G. H. Tharratt, C. A. Maries, Cooling (Oxton), Cooke (Hoyle), Stephen Jones (Rock Ferry), E. der (Birkenhead), Sturt, T. Simnett (Waterloo), G. H. Cole (Blundellsands), Hawley, G. V. C. Last, and J. L. Hirst. After dinner the loyal toast, "The Duke of Lancaster," was proposed by Mr. W. P. Evans, the only other toast being "The Health of the Visitors," which was given from the chair, Mr. Rowsell replying. The party then adjourned to the concert-room, where Mr. W. P. Evans presided over a company of 200, who had gathered for the Liverpool and Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Associations' annual smoking-concert on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund. An excellent programme was submitted, the artistes being Messrs. Arthur Weber, John Rowling, Griff Owen, H. M. Ashton (Warrington), W. King, H. Watson, Tom Loach, Marshall Melvin, and H. Lunt. Mr. Ashton's contribution was a lecture on "Honesty," which he delivered in the character of a widow. This was "a huge success." Mr. Battley conducted a theatrical part. Mr. Woolcock, in a brief speech, expressed the hope that chemists would remember the widows and orphans. Mr. Evans announced that the collection amounted to 15/-—a record—which with other proceeds will give a total of 30/- Mr. Evans added a tribute to the chemists of Manchester, Lancaster, Bolton, and other parts who supported the function, and Mr. Rowsell spoke in warm appreciation of the work done by the energetic Secretary (Mr. J. Hy. Robinson).

Smoking-concert.

THE second annual concert of the Glasgow Pharmacy Athletic Club was held in Sloan's Café, Argyle Arcade, on December 2, Mr. Mackay (President) in the chair. A most enjoyable programme was submitted, including songs, recitations, conjuring, and instrumental music. Trophies and prizes competed for during the season were presented by Mr. Mackay. The Golf Section winners were: *Monthly Medal*—First Class, R. M. Jacks; Second Class, W. D. Aitcheson; *Mackay Cup*, George Macdonald; *Hatrick Trophy*, W. J. Moffat; *T. and H. Smith Cup and Badge*, W. J. Moffat; second prize, A. McEwan; *Captain and Vice-Captain's Prizes*—(1) Alex. Tweedley, (2) J. E. Black, (5) John Halliwell, (4) (tie) Geo. McLennan and W. S. Galbraith; *Foursome Competition*—(1) Wm. Thomson and J. Cruickshanks, (2) J. Murchie and Jas. Abbott; *Rainy Brown Shield* (Inter-city), Edinburgh. The Football Section has done well, and the team are well up in the League. In the course of the evening Mr. J. H. Hart replied to the toast of "The Glasgow Chemists' Association," speaking in commendation of the good which the club does. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman. The contributors to the entertainment programme were Messrs. Horace Gray, R. Houghan, M. Hart, Buchanan, Gordon, Alexander, Sloan, Mackenzie, Gowan, Howat, and Moffat.

Whist-drives.

THE South-West London Pharmacists' Association held a whist-drive at Slater's Restaurant, Victoria Street, S.W., on December 3. It was a very wet night, but notwithstanding about one hundred members and friends were present. During the interval Mr. Keall (the President) thanked Mr. Charles Martin for carrying out the duties of M.C. The prizewinners were: *Ladies*—Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Milnes, and Mrs. Breese; *Gentlemen*—Mr. Phayer, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Goy, and Mr. Atkins. Mrs. Keall presented the prizes at the close of an enjoyable evening.

A WHIST-DRIVE in connection with the West Ham Association of Pharmacists was held at the Alexandra Hotel, Stratford, on December 4. A company of members and friends numbering sixty was present. During the interval tea was served, at which the Vice-President (Mr. J. E. Evans) welcomed the company, and mentioned that Mr. Potter (the President) was unable to be present on account of illness. Mr. Alderman Hurry (Chairman of the West Ham Insurance Committee) referred to Insurance work in West Ham, and to the efficient manner in which the pharmacists of the district have carried out their duties. After tea play was resumed, the prizes being awarded as follows: *Ladies*—Mrs. Alderman Hurry, Mrs. Howes, and Mrs. D. Stewart; *Gentlemen*—Mrs. Morgan, Mr. D. Thomas, and Mr. J. H. Matthews. The Vice-President distributed the prizes, and brought the afternoon's entertainment to a close.

THE second monthly meeting of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland was held on December 3 in the Society's Rooms, Belfast, and took the form of a whist-drive. There was a good muster of members and friends. Mr. Samuel Suffern (President) welcomed the visitors, and partners were arranged by Mr. W. J. Gibson. At the conclusion the prizes were presented by the President as follows: *Ladies*—Mrs. James Richardson, Miss Rankin, Miss Davis; *Gentlemen*—Messrs. J. Walsh, S. Gibson, J.P., and Jos. Moffett. Light refreshment was served during the evening. A resolution of sympathy was also passed to Mr. S. Gibson and Mr. W. J. Gibson on account of their recent disastrous fire; and Mr. S. Gibson, in replying, stated that he had no idea he had so many friends in the trade as had turned out from the offers of assistance he had received. A vote of condolence was passed to the Joint Hon. Secretary (Mr. Wm. Martin), who was unable to be present on account of family bereavement.

Presentation to Mr. O'Grady, M.P.

TRIBUTE to the work of Mr. J. O'Grady, M.P., on behalf of the Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug Store Proprietors of Great Britain was paid at a meeting and smoking-concert at the Victoria Hotel, Leeds, on December 10. There was a large attendance, and Mr. W. Huntrods (President) presented Mr. O'Grady with a settee, two chairs, and a table, on behalf of the Society. Mr. O'Grady said he was deeply grateful to the Society for their gift. He had regrets that the drug-store proprietors had not sought his aid earlier, because he was convinced that more might have been done. He was convinced of the injustice under which the Society is suffering. They had made very determined efforts, as was shown by the record of the interviews and the action they had decided upon, only to be frustrated in various ways. Their case had been recognised as one which was sound and just, and he could not understand the treatment that had been meted out to it by the Departmental Committee, except it was because their Society was up against the Pharmacy Acts. Those Acts gave a monopoly to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society. He did not complain of that so much as he complained of the fact that in giving that monopoly to the members of that Society he thought that the public were very harshly dealt with. In other words, he did not think that there were sufficient members of that Society to properly and adequately administer the clauses of the Act, which provided for the supply of medicines and medical appliances. (Hear, hear.) When the first Pharmacy Act was passed, he believed he was right in saying that it was discovered that there was a large number of men engaged in the business who were not within the category of being known as members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and another Act was passed which made it possible for all those who were in the business at the time to come under the Pharmacy Act, although they had not had the training of the members of the Society. He thought that plan should have been followed on this occasion—(Hear, hear)—and that all those in the business, having regard to the great Act to the known insufficiency of chemists to carry out the Act, should have been allowed to come in. It was not done, notwithstanding the precedent there was. However, he strongly urged the members of the Society of Pharmacy and Drug Store Proprietors to pursue a vigorous agitation, and not to let the matter rest. They were being treated harshly, as everyone knew. Prior to the passing of the Act they were in the habit of supplying medical appliances as well as dispensing medicines. Now, owing to the monopoly created by the Act, their business is to a large extent being destroyed, or would be destroyed. Everyone knew that the most dangerous medicines that required high skill in dispensing are actually being dispensed under the terms of the Insurance Act by absolutely unqualified men. (Hear, hear.) All that is necessary to comply with the Act is that a registered chemist should be in charge. Those under him might not be nearly so well qualified as the members of their Society. That is a situation of which the public should know. (Hear, hear.) If the public did know of it, he felt sure that they would back up the Society when it said that if it was legal for the practice to which he had referred, it should also be legal for men who had had years of experience. (Applause.) There is a Committee now sitting which had the view of bringing about a sweeping amendment of the Insurance Act and the amending Act, and he advised the Society to place its views before that Committee with the idea of getting satisfaction. He felt sure they would ultimately get their grievances remedied or minimised if they continued their vigorous agitation. (Applause.) A musical programme followed.

GALBANUM.—The exports from Baghdad during 1912 were fifty-eight bags (280*l.*) against fifty-nine bags (386*l.*) in 1911 and eighty-three bags (515*l.*) in 1910.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

GHENT EXHIBITION.—The awards at the Ghent Exhibition include Grands Prix to Delacre of Brussels, Derneville of Brussells, Electra Pharmaceutical Syndicate, and the Flandria Pharmaceutical Syndicate.

PROPRIETARIES IN RUSSIA.—According to the "Revue International de Pharmacie," the Russian Government has forbidden the importation of the following proprietary articles into Russia: Parke, Davis & Co.'s soft-mass chocolate-coated pills of thymo-carbolate, effervescent granular laxative compound; Wulffing's Albulactin and Cystopurin; Gude's Guderin; Buff's liquid Anidol; Beecham's Patent pills; Knoll's Codeonal; and Opsonogen.

ADVICE TO EXPORTERS.—With reference to the paragraph in the *C. & D.* of September 20 (index folio 446) calling attention to the provision of the New Zealand Customs Act regarding the value of goods on which duty is payable, it should be stated (says the "Board of Trade Journal") that, while the failure of exporters in the United Kingdom to state in their invoices the current value of the goods for home consumption in the principal markets of the United Kingdom, including the value of the case, cask, or covering, generally results in the importer having to pay duty on a higher value than the law actually demands, it is a recognised practice of the Customs authorities, *in the case of c.i.f. invoices*, to accept a full deposit of duty pending receipt in the course of a few months of an invoice containing the required statement, or a freight note, on presentation of either of which documents the payment is adjusted. It follows, however, that the importer is involved in an unnecessary amount of trouble in obtaining this information as to freight paid, which would be avoided by the exporter quoting on the invoice the home cost, as above defined.

LABELLING POISONOUS PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—At a meeting of the Colonial Medical Council held in Cape Town in October a letter was read from the Department of the Interior, dated September 24, inviting the Council's attention to its letter of December 24, 1909, addressed to the Under Colonial Secretary, Cape, on the subject of the sale of proprietary medicines containing poisons, and representing an expression of the Council's views as to whether it was still of opinion that a Proclamation should be issued under Section 16 of the Medical and Pharmacy Act Amendment Act, No. 7 of 1899 (Cape), requiring the placing of "poison" labels on patent or proprietary medicines other than "Dutch medicines," containing scheduled poisons. Dr. Mitchell said he happened, in dealing with drugs under the Food and Drugs Act, to become aware of the fact that this question had been opened and the views of the Council obtained as long ago as 1909. As far as he could ascertain, no further action had been taken in the matter after the receipt of the Council's letter approving of the proposal. He felt very strongly that a Proclamation on the lines indicated should be published. Such a regulation existed in England, where patent medicines containing poisons are required to state the fact on the label. Unfortunately, the English regulation did not specify the size or style of the type. He thought any Proclamation issued under this section should, if possible, go a little further than merely requiring that the substance should be labelled "Poison," and that the label should be distinct and should not be mixed up with the other matter more than was necessary. After a short discussion, during which the Chairman pointed out that fresh legislation would be required to carry out the suggestion, Dutch medicines being exempted specifically from the Act, a motion embodying the views of the Council was agreed to.

COROZO-NUT OIL.—Honduras abounds in vegetable oils, the chief one being that extracted from the corozo-nut. Large tracts of corozo-nut bearing lands are to be found throughout the north or Atlantic coast, as well as in the Department of O'lancho. No estimate of the number of nut-bearing trees per acre can be made, but there are sufficient to warrant money being spent to ascertain their value.—*British Consul for Honduras.*

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., December 11.

A LARGER volume of trading is reported in some quarters this week, and the fact that the last drug-auctions of the year have been held has helped to swell the total. The principal changes include an advance in milk-sugar, codeine, and castor oil. Quinine is firmer from second-hands, with a more general inquiry. Citric and tartaric acids are easier, this being due to lack of demand rather than cheaper raw material. Cream of tartar is also easy. Menthol is flat, and cheaper again on spot; lower prices have been accepted for both menthol and oil to arrive, but prices are firmer at the close, sellers having temporarily withdrawn. Lemon oil of new crop is offered at lower rates to arrive, with a continued unsettled market. Bourbon geranium oil and bergamot oil tend firmer. At the annual castorum auction much reduced supplies realised steady rates for firsts and seconds, but thirds and pickings were dearer. Shellac is lower, and cocaine was reduced 3d. per oz. to-day by the makers. The principal changes are as follows :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cannabis indica	Benzoin (Sumatra)	Ammonia sulphate	Cardamoms
Castor oil	Bergamot oil	Citric acid	Coca-leaves
Codeine	Geranium oil (Bourbon)	Honey	Cocaine
Colchicum-seed	Quinine (Persian)	Opium	Copper
Linseed oil	(sec. hands)	Senna (Tinu.)	sulphate
Milk sugar			Dragons blood
Sarsaparilla (grey Jam.)	Valerian-root	Tartaric acid	Kola
Wax, bees' (Jam.)			Lemon oil (c.i.f.)

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Business in drugs is fair. Opium is firmer at \$5.85 per lb. for druggists'. Pepper-mint oil in tins is steady at \$3.55 per lb. Cartagena ipecac. has declined to \$1.65. Mexican sarsaparilla is firm at 25c. and hydrastis (golden seal) is steady at \$4.90. Mandrake-root (*podophyllum*) is firm at 9c., and balsam tolu is firmer at 55c. per lb.

London Markets.

AGAR-AGAR.—Demand is reported brisk from the Continent, and market tending upwards, strip offering at from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb. net c.i.f.

ANISE OIL, STAR.—Arrivals aggregating about 70 cases have taken place, the bulk of which has been sold to arrive. Small spot sales of "Red Ship" brand have been made at 6s. 4d., and the arrival values are from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 5d. c.i.f.

ANISEED.—Common Russian is quoted 26s., good 28s. per cwt., and Spanish 35s. per cwt.

BALSAM PERU is easier at from 5s. 10d. to 5s. 11d. on the spot.

BELLADONNA-ROOT for December shipment is quoted from Hamburg in at least half-ton lots at 40s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms. Very little is reported to be had.

BERGAMOT OIL.—Almost a dead letter at the moment, with good brands offering on spot at from 24s. to 25s., and January-March shipment of new crop at from 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. c.i.f. according to ester-content.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The *Katori Maru* has brought 775 cases from Keelung.

CANARY-SEED is unchanged at 83s. per quarter for common Morocco, and at 87s. 6d. for Turkish. Good Morocco is firm at 97s. 6d. and good to fine Spanish at 110s. to 120s.

CARAWAY-SEED is quiet at 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per cwt. for common to fair Dutch on the spot.

CASTOR OIL.—English make of first pressing for prompt and any position over 1914 is offering at 27l. per ton, delivered free on wharf London. Pharmaceutical quality is 50s. per ton over the price of firsts, and oil in tins and cases 50s. per ton over the price in barrels. Belgian make is 10s. per ton higher at 26l. 10s. for first pressing for prompt and forward delivery, f.o.b. Antwerp.

CASTORUM.—The annual auction of the Hudson's Bay Co. was held at the London Commercial Sale Rooms on Wednesday, December 10, when the quantity offered was 1,793 lb., as compared with 2,302 lb. last year, or 509 lb. less. An analysis of the catalogue shows that the quantity offered was divided as follows, the figures in brackets being those for 1912 : Firsts 53 lb. [93 lb.], firsts and seconds 38 lb. [21 lb.], seconds 176 lb. [221 lb.], thirds 617 lb. [641 lb.]; pickings 508 lb. [619 lb.], cuttings, etc., 401 lb. [640 lb.]. The quality was equal to that offered last year, and the grading was quite up to the mark. There was the usual complement of buyers, principally for Continental account, and all offerings were disposed of at irregular but steady rates for firsts and seconds, but thirds and pickings were dearer. At the opening buyers held off, and the result was that the first few lots sold at a considerable decline, but as the sales progressed this decline was quite recovered.

	1913 Per lb.	1912 Per lb.
Y.F. Firsts, medium to bold red and dark, few dampish Seconds, ditto Thirds, fair small to medium, few slightly mouldy and dampish ... Thrids, dry mouldy ... Thirds, damp and mouldy ... Pickings, slightly dampish and mouldy	101s. 72s. to 76s. 47s. to 48s. 42s. 38s. 32s.	80s. to 160s. 120s. to 130s. 56s. to 62s. 24s. to 48s.
M.R. Firsts and seconds, red and dark, medium dampish... ... Thirds, small to medium, dampish Thirds, small to medium, dry mouldy ... Thirds, damp part mouldy ... Pickings, damp, part mouldy	66s. 41s. 36s. 31s. 29s.	60s. 30s. 17s.
Canada, Firsts, medium to bold, bright, damp Seconds, medium, bright, damp Seconds, dry, mouldy ... Thirds, small to medium, fair, bright, dampish ... Thrids, dry, slightly mouldy ... Thirds, dampish, mouldy ... Pickings	81s. 63s. 57s. 37s. to 39s. 40s. 40s. 31s.	90s. to 100s. 62s. 6d. to 70s. 30s. 32s. to 40s. 14s. to 27s.
N.W. Firsts and seconds, medium to bold Seconds, medium, slightly dampish ... Thrids, slightly dampish ... Pickings, dampish ... Cuttings, all sizes ...	91s. to 92s. 70s. 51s. to 56s. 37s. to 40s. 27s.	70s. to 90s. 52s. 6d. to 53s. 33s. to 39s. 24s. to 31s. 5s. to 9s.
Y.F. etc. Cuttings, open pods, etc. Strips	20s. to 23s. 11s.	8s. 6d. to 15s. —

At the conclusion of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s sale a further 578 lb. of Oregon castor oil was offered, which was 704 lb. less than the quantity offered a year ago. The prices paid were as follows: Seconds, medium, dampish, partly skinny, 62s. to 65s.; mostly seconds, dampish, 60s.; seconds and thirds, 58s.; thirds, 48s. to 50s.; thirds, dampish and part leathery, 44s.; pickings, 35s. to 40s.; pickings, dampish and leathery, 31s. to 34s.; cuttings and pickings, 23s. to 26s.; cuttings, dampish, leathery, 21s.; oil-bags, 16s. per lb. A further 135 lb. Oregon was offered in a third catalogue, which mostly consisted of trifling amounts. Firsts sold at from 65s. to 71s.; seconds at 27s. to 46s.; thirds, 24s. to 36s.; thirds and pickings, 21s. to 30s.; and pickings, 16s. per lb.

CELERY-SEED is in better demand at from 67s. 6d. to 70s. per cwt.

CHIRETTA.—Dull of sale at 4½d. per lb. on spot.

CINCHONA.—At Amsterdam on December 10, 9,098 packages, weighing 810,602 kilos. and containing 46,559 kilos. quinine, were taken by the manufacturers on the terms of the contract between the quinine-makers and the Java bark-planters.

CITRIC ACID.—Owing to a prolonged absence of business, prices are a trifle weaker at from 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. per lb.

COCAINE.—The makers have to-day reduced their official price of hydrochloride by 3d. per oz. to 4s. 10d. per oz. for 175-oz. lots on contracts.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on December 8 that there have again been a few sales of prime non-congealing Lofoten oil at the equivalent of 35s. 6d. per barrel, c.i.f. terms.

CODEINE.—The official price is now 11s. 5d. per oz. net for 175-oz. lots of the pure crystals—an advance of 7d. Second-hands offer at a trifle less.

COLCHICUM-SEED is dearer at 43s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

COPPER SULPHATE is 7s. 6d. to 10s. lower, the usual Liverpool brands offering at from 21l. 15s. to 22l. per ton.

CORIANDER-SEED is very slow of sale at 16s. per cwt. for wormy and 19s. to 19s. 6d. for sound Morocco.

CREAM OF TARTAR is quiet at from 94s. for 98-per-cent., and 92s. for 95-per-cent. powder.

CUMIN-SEED.—Quotations are unchanged at 25s. to 28s. per cwt. for common to good Morocco, but no business is reported.

ERCOT.—Hamburg reports that Russian is rather firmer, and higher prices are quoted from the producing districts; for December shipment 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. net c.i.f. is quoted, and Spanish is offered at 2s. 5d. c.i.f. Twenty-six packages have arrived in London from Vigo.

FENNEL-SEED.—German is quoted at 40s. for prime, and 36s. for fair average; also Levant sifted at 28s., and current at 26s. per cwt. c.i.f.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Some Morocco has been sold for shipment at 10s. 3d. per cwt. c.i.f. terms. The price on the spot is 11s. 6d., the quantity available being small.

GERANIUM OIL.—Bourbon, which has been offering at under 15s. per lb. c.i.f. for prompt shipment from the island, is now firmer for the time being, 16s. being wanted for recognised brands.

LEMON OIL.—Again lower prices are quoted for new crop for January-March shipment—viz., 9s. 6d. to 9s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f. in several quarters—but prices show a considerable variation, others quoting up to 10s. 3d. c.i.f. The spot value for good brands is from 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d., but in some instances higher prices than the foregoing have been obtained.

A Sicilian advice dated December 6 reports that "As the activity is gradually spreading in all producing districts, the difference which existed between new crop oil for immediate delivery and for forward shipment has been gradually diminishing, only a small premium being paid for prompt goods. On the other hand, the absence of demand from abroad, where buyers are still looking on, and the lack of local requirements (which are never urgent at the beginning of the month) have acted depressingly on the market, and have made it possible to obtain a reduction on last week's figures. The market for new crop remains

easy, but there seems to be an underlying feeling of uncertainty, prices being now near to a level, which a few weeks back was called 'interesting' in several quarters."

LINSEED is steady at 52s. 6d. to 55s. per quarter for good clean qualities.

MENTHOL.—The market privately has been flat with retail sales of case lots of Kobayashi at 10s. Sellers of this brand for December-January on Wednesday asked 8s. 9d. c.i.f., with buyers at 8s. 6d. c.i.f. In combination with oil, January-March shipment has been sold at 12s. 3d. c.i.f., and Suzuki at 12s. c.i.f., but to-day sellers have temporarily withdrawn. In the drug-auction 5 cases Kobayashi sold without reserve at from 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb. (average 9s. 8d.).

The exports from Japan during September amounted to 15,544 kin, valued at 209,156 yen. During the nine months ended September 30 the exports were as follows:

	1911	1912	1913
Kin	76,132	85,111	153,927
Yen	591,612	931,080	2,135,446

The destinations of the exports were as follows:

To	1911	1912	1913
British India ...	6,831	5,831	6,982
Great Britain ...	17,644	21,369	46,496
France	2,485	6,979	24,635
Germany	28,616	32,217	52,051
U.S.A.	16,953	17,391	18,139
Other Countries	3,603	1,324	5,624

Kin	1911	1912	1913
	76,132	85,111	153,927

The exports of Japanese oil of mint during September amounted to 15,425 kin, valued at 56,569 yen, and for the nine months the figures were as follows:

	1911	1912	1913
Kin	387,289	406,893	761,555
Yen	113,452	114,664	195,977

MILK-SUGAR.—An advance of 2l. 10s. per ton has taken place in makers' price, which in ton quantities is 58s. 6d. per cwt.; small lots are quoted at from 59s. 6d. to 60s. An increased consumption and a more active demand for the United States, where the article is now free of import duty, is responsible for the advance.

MORPHINE remains very firm, with a good business from makers at up to 8s. per oz. for hydrochloride powder for February delivery.

OPIUM.—The primary markets in Turkey remain firm, judging from the pretensions of sellers, who, in some instances, made offers this week and then withdrew. This reluctance to sell and apparent firmness are partly due to speculation and the uncertainty as to the accuracy or otherwise of the crop reports as to damage, made by interested parties. The general opinion is, however, that prices must go lower. During the week, the usual 11 per cent. quality has been offering at from 13s. 4d. to 13s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f., and business at a fraction under the lower figure has been refused. The spot value of Turkey druggists' is between 14s. 6d. and 15s., and Persian, which is still tending easier, is quoted at from 18s. to 20s. per lb., as to test. To-day 11 per cent. is offered at 13s. 3d. and 11½ per cent. at 13s. 6d. c.i.f.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on November 28, reporting a very active week, with sales amounting to 199 cases. Prices opened early this week at from 11s. to 14s., as to quality, and ended at 13s. to 16s.; quotations therefore close to-day firm, as follows: Common assorted mixed qualities, 8 per cent. to 10 per cent., at 10s. to 12s.; mixed manufacturing descriptions, 11 per cent., at 14s. 6d.; selected uniform slightly, 11 per cent., at 15s.; Karahissar t.q., 11 per cent., at 15s.; Karahissar selected, 11½ per cent., at 15s. 6d.; Yerlis, as to quality and strength, 12s. to 16s.; selected rich Yerlis, 11½ per cent., to 12½ per cent., at 15s. 6d. to 18s. Hard frost and dry cold weather has set in all over the growing districts, and farmers complain that the autumn sowings are a failure; therefore all the dealers who can afford to do so are withdrawing their goods, anticipating extreme higher prices very soon. Shippers, therefore, who had engagements to fulfil were obliged to respond to every advance, and thus our market has advanced fully 2s. 6d. per lb. over last week's quotations. The arrivals in Smyrna are 3,912 cases, against 1,973 cases at same date last year.

A Constantinople report dated December 6 intimates that, after the sudden advance of last week, which seemed to

be occasioned by no special cause, a quiet feeling followed in the last few days, so that there is a certain holding-off on the part of buyers. Nevertheless holders keep firm, and they are assisted in their pretensions by complaints from the Interior announcing intense cold. From Salomica it is also complained that it has not been possible to undertake the first sowings. The sales of the week were 23 cases druggists' at ptrs. 185 to 215, 44 cases "softs" at ptrs. 210 to 240, and seven cases Malatia at ptrs. 230, of which 40 cases have been exported.

ORANGE OIL.—A Sicilian advice dated December 6 reports that, "the 'squeeze' being over, the market is easing down gradually, and as the demand from abroad is lacking entirely and local buyers taking a limited interest, it is possible to save something on the highest figures which have been paid. Unless a demand from abroad sets in, it is likely that an easy tendency may assert itself during the course of the next week." In London agents quote 11s. to 11s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. for guaranteed pure new crop.

ORANGE-PEEL.—English cut has been raised to 1s. 4d. per lb.; new Tripoli strip is not expected before January.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—The best brands of American tin oil are still quoted at from 15s. to 15s. 3d., but sales have been made at below the inside figure from first hands. Reports from the other side are still bullish and indicate that "oil cannot be forced out of growers' hands." We understand that a quantity of American oil, adulterated with Japanese so-called mint oil, is being shipped to this side in fulfilment of orders for unbranded goods. Holders of H.G.H. are inclined to ask 18s. London terms, owing to spot scarcity. In Japanese mint oil a sale of 20 cases Suzuki was made at 3s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for March-May shipment, but on Wednesday sellers were asking 3s. 9d. for January-March shipment. At the close, however, sellers have temporarily withdrawn—possibly 4s. c.i.f. would buy. The *Katori Maru* has brought 15 cases, also 102 cases in tr. from Kobe. In the drug auction 5 cases Kobayashi sold without reserve at 3s. 11d.

QUININE is in more general inquiry and is decidedly firmer, with buyers of the usual brands of German sulphate at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and sellers at 11d. per oz. Business has been done at the official price, a sale of 10,000 oz. Zimmer having been made on the basis of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

SANDALWOOD OIL remains firm at the prices quoted last week.

SENEGA.—Spot is quoted at 2s. 11d. net, and to arrive at 2s. 9d. c.i.f. Fifteen bales have arrived from Montreal.

SHELLAC is lower, with small sales on a basis of 81s. to 82s. for fair TN Orange on spot. To arrive TN for December-January shipment is quoted at 82s. and AC Garnet at 80s. c.i.f. Futures are also cheaper, the sales including December at 84s. 6d. to 80s., March 88s. 6d. to 84s., May 90s., to 85s. 6d.

SODA ACETATE is very firm, and higher prices are talked of, as makers have little to sell for next year. The quotations for quantities are from 14l. 12s. 6d. to 14l. 15s. f.o.b. Continent, or 15l. 10s. per ton ex wharf London.

SOY.—The *Eumacus* has brought 1,000 casks from Hong-Kong to Liverpool.

SPICES.—At auction 154 bags good brown Calicut rough *Ginger* were bought in at 29s. *Capiscums* were steady, 13 bags Nyasaland selling at 31s. for good bright off stalk, and at 25s. 6d. for dark red. *Pimento* easy, 23 bags fair realising 2d. Of *Cassia Lignea* 96 bales China twigs were bought in at 20s. No *Cloves* offered; privately spot demand is quiet, with sellers of fair Zanzibar at 6d. A fair business has been done for June-August delivery at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and buyers, sellers asking 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; sellers to arrive quote November-January at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and January-March 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. c.i.f. d.w. The offerings of *Pepper* at auction were bought in; privately demand is slow with sellers of fair Singapore black at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and buyers of January-March shipment at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. *Lampong* has been done in fair quantities at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. for January-March, and at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. for April-June. Fair Singapore *White* is quoted on spot at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and fair *Muntok* at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; sales to arrive include *Muntok* at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. for January-March and sellers.

TARTARIC ACID is easier at 1s. 1d. per lb. for English and 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for foreign.

TONKA-BEANS.—Small sales of fine frosted Angostura are reported at 7s. 3d. per lb. net. In auction a small box of black Para, with few reddish and foxy, sold at 3s. per lb. subject.

TURPENTINE is firmer on balance, American closing at 32s. on spot and 32s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for January-April.

VALERIAN-ROOT.—At the current low rates a good business is reported from Hamburg, since when the market is slightly firmer, 30s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. being asked for at least half-ton lots.

WAX, JAPAN, is steady at 52s. on spot and at 49s. to 50s. c.i.f. to arrive.

London Drug-auctions.

Commercial Sale Rooms,

Mincing Lane, E.C., December 11.

The next drug-auctions will be held on January 8, 1914.

At the last auctions of the year a fair quantity of goods offered, and as no further sales will be held for a month a larger proportion than usual sold at and after the sale. Prices, however, were mostly in buyers' favour. Cape aloes was dull of sale, but rather dearer. Buehu in better private demand for ovals. Balsam tolu was lower in one instance. Sumatra benzoin sold at high rates considering the quality, but fine Siam almonds were cheaper. Cannabis indica was dearer; croton-seed is plentiful, but buyers hold aloof. Cardamoms were dull, and from 3d. to 4d. cheaper. Coca-leaves were also cheaper, as was common dragon's-blood. Honey was flat: this being the off season, and prices were easier. Ipecauanha was about steady for Matto Grosso. Kola was cheaper. Rhubarb quiet; grey Jamaica sarsaparilla dearer, and native Jamaica firm. Senna was steady to occasionally easier. Beeswax was dearer for Jamaica. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aloes—			Honey—		
Cape	78	45	Cuban.....	21	0
Curaçao ... (bxs.)	38	5	Hayti.....	16	0
Socotrine (kegs)	30	0	Honolulu	40	0
Zanzibar ... (es.)	15	0	Jamaica.....	61	21
Ammoniacum	9	0	New Zealand	48	0
Anatto-seed	4	4	St. Lucia	31	0
Areca	27	0	San Domingo	75	12
Asafetida	10	0	West Indian.....	31	9
Balsam peru.....	14	0	Kamala	8	1
Balsam tolu	10	4	Kola	113	15
Bay oil	3	0	Lime-juice ... (pns.)	10	0
Benzoin—			Lime oil.....	35	0
Palembang	77	0	Menthol.....	5	5
Siam	68	2	Mint oil (Jap.)	5	5
Sumatra.....	92	23	Myrrh.....	33	0
Buchu.....	30	*4	Nux vomica	375	0
Calumba	86	10	Opium (pdr.)	1	0
Camphor (ref.)	32	0	Orris (Mog.)	57	0
Canella alba	1	1	Papain	12	0
Cannabis indica	10	0	Pareira brava	41	0
Cardamoms & seed	79	49	Puree	18	15
Cassia fistula	16	0	Quassia-chips	51	0
Castor-seed	1	0	Quince-seed	4	0
Chiretta	10	0	Khubarb (China)	68	*4
Cinnamon oil	9	6	Sandalwood	61	0
Coca-leaves	221	11	Sandarac	27	0
Colocynth-pulp	5	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Copaiba	16	0	Grey Jam.....	26	26
Croton-seed	59	0	Lima-Jam	6	0
Cubeb	10	0	Native Jam	17	17
Cuttlefish-bone	40	0	Seedlac	71	0
Digitalis	10	0	Senna and pods—		
Dragon's-blood	11	0	Alexandrian	43	6
Elemi	31	0	Tinnevelly	298	279
Ergot	33	*5	Strophanthus	8	2
Eucalyptus oil	83	11	Tamarinds	69	0
Fennel-seed	289	0	Tonka-beans	8	1
Galbanum	3	0	Tragacanth	37	37
Galls	14	0	Turmeric	504	0
Gamboge	16	0	Wax (Bees')—		
Guaiacum	2	0	Aden	3	0
Gum acacia	64	10	Australian	1	0
Ipecacuanha—			East Indian	39	*21
Cartagena	12	0	Jamaica	20	10
Matto Grosso	8	3	Morocco	25	0
Minas	5	0	St. Lucia	2	2
Jalap	8	0	Spanish	13	0
Juniper-berries	85	85	West-Indian	2	2

* Sold privately.

ALOES.—Cape was slightly irregular but firmer. Forty cases Mossel Bay sold at from 42s. 6d. to 44s. for good hard bright firsts, 37s. 6d. for good seconds, slightly drossy, 35s. to 36s. for dull seconds, 31s. for ordinary very dull, and at 30s. 6d. for soft dull. Several odd lots sold at 29s. for dull softish and 24s. to 27s. for inferior soft and unsightly. From Hamburg Curaçao in cases is quoted at 44s. c.i.f. for livery and at 39s. c.i.f. for black capey. The *Saxon* has brought 61 packages from Mossel Bay to London.

ANNATO-SEED.—Four bags dullish Ceylon sold at 3*½*d. per lb.

BALSAM TOLU.—In auction 10 cases of fair part slightly drossy and a little softish were bought in at 2s. 9d., and for a further four cases of similar quality 2s. 3d. was paid, being 1d. under the limit, the broker intimating he would not sell privately at the price. Cables quoting 2s. 9d. c.i.f. and even more have been received, but this market, with a plentiful stock at the moment, is, it will be seen, much below New York parity. Since the auctions there are sellers privately at 2s. 6d.

BENZOIN firm. Of Sumatra, 17 cases of common seconds sold at from 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s., and cross-cuts at 6l. 12s. 6d., being very dear. Five cases common broken cross-cut thirds sold without reserve at 5l. 10s. Of Siam, two cases medium to bold pale free almonds sold at 28*½*s. per cwt., and for four cases brown dust a bid of 92s. 6d. is to be submitted. The arrivals of benzoin comprise 125 cases and 79 cases from Singapore.

BUCHU.—Nothing sold in auction, but privately sales of ovals have been made up to 2s. 5d. per lb. Yellowish round and stalky to fair green clean was limited at from 5s. to 5s. 7d. per lb., and for bronzy longs 4s. 9d. was wanted.

CALUMBA.—Ten bags good small to bold yellow washed sold at 30s.

CANELLA ALBA.—A single bale of fair pale thickish quill sold at 60s.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Only one case genuine Bombay tops offered, for which the limit had been raised to 6s. 6d. Privately sales have been made at 6s. 3d. Nine cases Marmagoa siftings were held at 2s.

CARDAMOMS sold at a decline of from 2d. to 3d. per lb. on a dull market. Ceylon-Mysore, extra bold good pale, sold at 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; bold pale few split, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 5d.; medium to bold, few split, 4s. 11d. to 5s.; small, partly split, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; bold pale splits, 4s. 6d.; small splits, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.; brown and split, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d.; fair seed, 5s.; dull seed, 4s. 6d. Fair green Alleppy character were bought in, 3s. 6d. being wanted.

CINNAMON OIL.—Six cases of Ceylon leaf sold at 3*½*d. per oz. Single cases sell privately at 4d. For Ceylon bark oil of fair quality 1s. 3d. is the limit.

COCA-LEAVES were lower, the sales including four cases fair greenish Ceylon-Huanuco at 4*½*d., also seven bags powdered Java at 3*½*d. per lb.; 100 bags ground Java of mixed qualities were held at 3*½*d. per lb. A bid of 7d. to 7*½*d. is to be submitted to the owner for 65 cases Ceylon-Huanuco of fair greenish stout quality.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The importers' limit for damp broken Singapore slabs of middling colour had been reduced by 1l. to 9*½*l. per cwt., but failed to sell. Four cases have arrived per *Katori Maru* from Singapore.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.—Eleven cases of 70.5 per cent. eucalyptol-content sold without reserve at 1s. 4d.

GUM ARABIC.—Ten packages brown Barbary sold at from 41s. to 46s. for damaged blocky, and 26s. to 32s. for gum with gunny adhering; 30 bags Sudan sorts were held at from 32s. 6d. for bold hard amber sorts, 42s. 6d. for soft yellowish Kordofan, and 52s. 6d. for fair palish soft ditto.

HONEY.—A fair quantity offered, but, as usual at this season, the demand was poor and prices easier. A few barrels Jamaica sold, including palish set to setting brown, at 27s. to 28s., ordinary brown set 25s. to 26s., thick liquid brown 24s. Eight packages St. Lucia sold at 24s. for setting brown, and 7 casks San Domingo realised 29s. to 31s. 6d. for pale partly set, and 28s. for hard pale set.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso opened slightly easier, two bales selling at 7s. 10d. for fair bright, but for a bale of leanish bright 8s. was subsequently paid. Several bales were afterwards sold privately at 8s. Minas was held at 7s. 9d., and two bags, also fair, at 7s. 6d. The *Avon* has brought 13 bales from Bahia.

JUNIPER-BERRIES.—A lot of 85 bags Italian sold without reserve at 6s. 6d. per cwt. for fair, partly mouldy and shrivelled old crop. Privately, the value of good sifted berries in small lots is about 16s. 6d.

KAMALA.—A single case sold at 9d. per lb. for good bright sifted.

KOLA was about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. cheaper, owing to plentiful supplies. Thirteen bags fair West Indian, a few wormy, sold at 2*½*d.; a bag of good bright halves realised 2*¾*d., and one of common mouldy 1d. A further 59 bags were bought in, 3*½*d. being wanted for fair bright Ceylon. African quarters offer from Hamburg at 4d. per lb. c.i.f. terms.

PUREE.—A lot of 15 cases sold without reserve at from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 1d. for ordinary, and at from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. (one lot 7s. 1d.) for bright orange; inferior mouldy went at 1s. 1d. A bid of 9s. is to be made for three cases of fair Calcutta.

RHUBARB.—Privately, small sales of medium to bold flat High-dried with three-quarters fair pinky fracture have been made at 1s. to 1s. 0*½*d. per lb. In auction nothing sold. Bold round orange-coated Shensi was firmly held at 4s. 6d. for three-quarter pale pinky fracture quarter dark; medium-size ditto at 4s. 6d., and flat at 4s. 3d. For medium round horny High-dried with half fair fracture and half dull and dark 10*½*d. was wanted.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica was 2d. dearer, 20 bales in a string selling at from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. for fair part rough to good fibrous, and for inferior 1s. 6d. was paid; a further five bales of very rough sold at from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. Native Jamaica was also in demand at firm rates, the sales including good red part press-packed at 10d., dullish to fair ditto at 9d. to 9*½*d., good red but sea-damaged 9d., and dull red 8d. Six bales Lima-Jamaica were held at 1s. 8d. per lb.

SENNA.—Timnevelly sold at steady to occasionally easier rates, medium to bold greenish leaf realising 3*¾*d. to 4d.; fair medium-size greenish, 3d. to 3*½*d.; small greenish, 2d. to 2*½*d.; and common to ordinary yellowish, 1*¾*d. to 1*½*d. Pods failed to sell. Six bales of fair pale part torn Alexandrian character sold without reserve at 7d.; eight bales Mecca character were bought in, and for 10 bales siftings 3d. was the limit. The *Clan MacIver* has brought 224 bales Timnevelly.

STROPHANTHUS.—A bag of slightly sea-damaged Kombe sold at 8d.

VARIOUS DRUGS.—Twenty casks of fair black Calcutta Tamarinds were limited at 15s. 6d. per cwt., and for 29 packages West Indian 17s. 6d. was wanted for lean stringy Barbados, 16s. for lean small Montserrat, and 15s. for inferior St. Nevis. Twelve cases 2*½*-lb. Japanese Camphor slabs were limited at 1s. 5*½*d. per lb., and a further 10 cases at 1s. 4*½*d. Of Chinese *Galls*, 14 cases were held at 60s., and for four bags Quince-seed 2s. 2d. was wanted for fair Portuguese. Seventy-two cases Eucalyptus oil were bought in at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5*½*d., and low eucalyptol-content (38 to 40 per cent.) at 1s. Eight bags Jalap were limited at 10*½*d. for 9.4 per cent., and 6d. for 5.2 per cent. resin.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica was from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt. higher, 10 packages selling at from 8l. 10s. to 8l. 15s. for fair to good red, and dark brown at 7l. 15s. Two packages St. Lucia realised 7l. 17s. 6d., a case of fair St. Vincent 8l.; of Calcutta, 21 cases had been sold privately.

PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL PHARMACOPEIAS.—This small publication contains a collection of the prescriptions from the prescription collections of twenty-five hospitals and institutions outside London. The purpose of this is to obtain a fixing and uniformity of the prescriptions which are mostly in use in the institutions in question. The prescriptions are in Latin and in alphabetical order, so that the booklet ought to be very useful to doctors and pharmacists in England.—*Pharmaceutische Zeitung*.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of November, and to the stocks on November 30, 1913:

	November		Stocks		1913	
	Landed	Delivd.	1913	1912	Imptd.	Delivd
Aloes.....cs. etc.	86	59	1,061	1,085	1,682	1,660
".....gourds	--	--	1,322	1,464	--	142
Anise, star.....cs.	--	--	1	77	77	
Arrowroot.....pkgs.	138	1,430	5,430	2,892	13,314	10,833
Balsams .....cks.	39	14	138	119	70	
Calumba.....pkgs.	--	199	1,516	2,407	777	1,711
Camphor....."	925	111	1,665	1,482	7,947	7,735
Cardamoms	125	360	518	612	2,671	2,787
Cascara sagrada tons	17	4	235	267	43	108
Cinchona.....pkgs.	240	215	3,310	3,273	3,598	3,224
Cochineal.....bgs.	41	28	295	182	401	387
Cubeb.....	--	15	200	79	329	203
Dragon's-blood pkgs.	8	14	56	97	146	2.0
Galls....."	--	336	3,108	2,328	3,412	3,554
Gums—						
Ammoniacum	—	29	36	42	85	70
Animi	51	70	204	418	708	841
Arabic	117	1,002	7,171	7,90	8,336	9,783
Asafetida	--	98	1,805	1,514	14.9	1,465
Benzoin....."	110	130	463	671	1,427	2.8
Copal	3,426	5,797	10,950	12,232	51,858	53,385
Damar	991	487	3,460	5,377	7,804	8,27
Gamboge	--	6	78	114	178	185
Guadacum....."	26	3	63	30	166	73
Kauri.....tons net	53	47	444	187	884	594
Kino.....pkgs.	--	4	49	89	13	23
Masticb....."	--	4	11	14	20	23
Myrrh, E.I.	51	30	371	494	173	269
Olibanum....."	32	67	938	1,388	678	1,000
Sandarac	97	96	413	510	1,125	1,180
Tragacanth	1,556	1,047	6,396	7,692	14,129	13,587
Specieuanca—						
Cartagena	12	5	72	16	105	52
E.I. (Johore)	60	—	77	49	211	167
Matto Grosso	28	28	146	112	295	264
Minas....."	2	9	24	54	117	152
Jalap	bis.	—	17	190	322	99
Nux vomica...pkgs.	—	9	24	264	1,041	1,235
Oils—						
Anise, star	20	10	24	20	149	125
Cassia	—	1	28	52	—	24
Castor.....pkgs.	102	92	197	195	1,401	1,383
Coconut.....tons	233	212	355	500	1,342	1,75
Olive.....pkgs.	157	461	1,50	2,43	4,356	4,931
Palm.....tons	—	—	56	74	10	25
Quinine.....lb.	962	3,827	210,141	236,231	53,969	70,629
Rhubarb.....cs.	52	27	751	893	726	628
Chin. Rhapont. bgs.	—	5	2,462	—	2,001	117
Sarsaparilla.....bis.	65	83	149	224	748	810
Senna.....pkgs.	572	357	1,667	2,269	3,051	3,566
Shellaoo.....cs.	2,380	3,492	83,122	97,78	39,020	48,318
Turmeric.....tons	29	63	450	498	414	421
Wax—						
Bees'.....pkgs.	293	260	1,773	2,750	4,558	4,864
Vegetable	30	47	391	589	589	811

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Hopewell-Smith, A. *Introduction to Dental Anatomy and Physiology: Descriptive and Applied.* 10x7. Pp. 372. 18s. net. (Churchill.)

Kneipp, Sebastian. *My Water-cure.* 4th edit. 7½x4¾. Pp. 316. 3s. 6d. (W. Blackwood.)

Lewis, Vivian B., and Brame, J. S. S. *Service Chemistry.* 4th edit. 8½x5¼. Pp. 592. 15s. net. (E. Arnold.)

Pope, F. G. *Modern Research in Organic Chemistry.* 7½x4¾. Pp. 336. 7s. 6d. (Methuen.)

Richmond, H. Droop. *Laboratory Book of Dairy Analysis.* 7½x4¾. Pp. 100. 2s. 6d. net. (C. Griffin.)

Riviere, C., and Morland, E. *Tuberculin Treatment.* 2nd edit. 7½x5. Pp. 264. 6s. net. (Frowde.)



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

A Warning.

SIR,—We are informed that a man giving the name of Frederick Small is posing as a representative of Parke, Davis & Co., and obtaining, or attempting to obtain, credit and money on the strength of the alleged connection. We have no knowledge of this man, and wish to caution the trade against him. He has been described as about thirty years of age, 5 ft. 7½ in. in height, weight about 15 stone, with square face and smooth skin, clean-shaven, and wears eyeglasses. He always wears shoes, with either blue or brown suit; complexion medium.

Very truly yours,

Beak Street, London, W. PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

SIR,—Persistent rumours are being circulated in the trade that we have some connection, other than the ordinary relations as between supplier and consumer, with our good friends Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd. We take this opportunity to state that these rumours are totally devoid of foundation. We have never been connected with, or had any interest in, their firm, either jointly as a Company or individually as directors, nor do we contemplate anything of the kind.

Yours truly,

HOWARDS & SONS, LTD.

Stratford, E. GEOFFREY E. HOWARD, Director.

Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.

SIR,—Having lately heard that statements are current respecting a supposed trade connection between ourselves and Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd., we ask you to publish this letter with a view to finally disposing of these reports. We have no other business connection with Messrs. Howards than that of the ordinary trade customer, and we wish to state definitely that there is no truth in the suggestion.—Yours faithfully,

CORBYN, STACEY & CO., LTD.

London, E. H. G. STACEY, Director.

Experienced Unqualified Men.

SIR,—May I protest against the unnecessary and irrelevant insult "E. R." casts upon pharmacists with an Edinburgh qualification? Surely, if he cannot put up with the taunts on his lack of qualifying, and he has the ability and experience he would have us believe, it would not require a great deal of energy on his part to "face the London examination" himself. It would certainly enlighten many if he would outline the aims and objects of his suggestion. Does he suggest the forming of a union of unqualified men to prosecute the taunting pharmacists from Edinburgh?

Yours truly,

L. G. (49/39.)

SIR,—Hasn't the letter from "E. R." which appears in your issue of December 6 a distinct flavour of sour grapes? If "E. R." is made the butt of taunts and insults because he is unqualified, why doesn't he put his accumulation of experience to the test by undergoing the beautifully simple Edinburgh examination? If successful, he would be rid of the abuses and insults for ever, and at the same time his wage-earning capacity would be greatly increased. "E. R." asks, "Do you not think, Sir, that it is time that ability should be recognised?" Does he forget that the Pharmaceutical Society conducts examinations every three months for the express purpose of recognising ability? Let "E. R."

be advised to go in and win, remembering that the fire shall try a man's work of what sort it is!

Yours faithfully,

RONALD MACRAE. (47/9.)

SIR,—Will you permit me in a few lines to draw the attention of your readers (especially Scotsmen) to a remark made in one of your correspondent's wails in last week's *C. & D.*? Let me quote from "due to the fact that the inexperienced qualified chemist has undergone an Edinburgh examination, too frightened to face London, the centre of the world." Are we to assume, then, that our Board in Edinburgh is not of the same kidney as the London Board as regards ability? If so, how has "E. R." come into possession of that valuable information? I am not aware that the questions have ever been or can be compared. Has he tried both, and has he had the good luck to weather it until the second day in Edinburgh? If so, then we can look for a pilgrimage from England of the battered, the halt, and the conquered of Galen Place to Edinburgh, but I very much fear it would indeed be a case of merely "see Mecca and die." As regards a society for their protection, why not the W.S.P.U., which exists to protect the wronged? Of course, he contradicts himself by the use of these two words alone, "inexperienced" and "qualified." The thing is incompatible altogether.

Yours very sincerely,

H. A. (49/59.)

SIR,—Your issue of to-day contains two serio-comic letters. "E. R." plaintively complains of the naughty chemists who taunt and insult him, and asks for some society to "prevent him from tolerating the abuses and insults." Surely "E. R." has heard of the Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug Store Proprietors, who include the class of men he mentions? This Society has been, and will be, of great assistance to drug-store proprietors; and though it may not "prevent 'E. R.' from tolerating" insults, membership will make him better able to ignore them. For consummate "cheek" I think "Minor Graduate's" letter "takes the cake." He turns his shop into a drug-store by leaving an unregistered man in charge, and then falls foul of the Pharmaceutical Society because he happens to be caught in one of the petty falls he admits he has made. If a drug-store man had missed passing the Minor by a few points, would "Minor Graduate" allow him to sell scheduled poisons? The slur on the fairness of the examination I pass over, because no doubt his man would have to pay the fine in any case. "Minor Graduate" must or ought to know that, whatever may have happened in the past, the Pharmaceutical Society cannot separate the sheep from the goats. The Minor man and the drug-store man need fear no fines if they carry on their businesses on the lines laid down by the law; if they have petty falls and have to pay, they should blame themselves.

Yours faithfully,

December 6.

JOHN J. WITTEN.

Essex Doctors and the Drug Tariff.

SIR,—The present deadlock in Essex serves as another illustration of the need of a National Tariff. As reported in your journal, the doctors say that in pricing the Tariff we have not followed the principle laid down on p. 2—"Nearest $\frac{1}{2}d.$ up or down"—and decline to agree until the entire Tariff is repriced on that basis. I maintain that their contention is quite wrong. The principle on which the Tariff is based is quite clearly shown on p. 1, first paragraph: "the smaller the quantity, the larger the percentage of profit." Why should our deputation and many others throughout the country waste time on Committees who are absolutely ignorant of the fundamental principles, and decline to learn, when the entire business could be done by a committee of experts? The remuneration, as I pointed out to the Committee, is insufficient already; if anyone doubts that, let him calculate the percentage of profit on cachets, bougies, or on scripts like this: "Ac. boric. 5j. One teaspoonful to be dissolved in a pint of warm water and used as a lotion." After about five months you may receive $\frac{1}{2}d.$ for dispensing this; but to go on the lines laid down by the Essex doctors, reducing tinctures to $\frac{1}{2}d.$ a dram, etc., would

mean that National Insurance dispensing would be done at a loss to the chemist. Union is strength; the chemists have learnt much from the doctors, and we are determined to make our Federation a force that will have to be reckoned with.

Faithfully yours,

THOMAS ENGLAND.
Romford.

The Chemists' Dental Society.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to the letter of "Deus" in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of November 29. I hope it is not true that the newer generation of chemists are giving up dentistry and prefer to sell silver goods, etc. The annual report of this Society for 1912 showed that hundreds of inquiries had been received from chemists during the year and 1,500 communications had been despatched from this office. This looks as if a large number of chemists are continuing the practice of dentistry. Indeed, I have heard from some of our members that they find this branch of business so satisfactory that they contemplate giving up their other work and devoting their whole time to it. The matter of Dental Benefit under the National Insurance Act is prominently before the Society, and all dental chemists should join us so as to strengthen our demand for recognition by the Commissioners when the time comes. I hope "Dens" himself will become a member. I shall be glad to send particulars on receipt of a postcard.—Yours truly,

BENSON HARRIES.

Hon. Sec. of the Chemists' Dental Society.
Newport, Mon.

Insurance Dispensing in Salford.

SIR,—The attention of the Salford Pharmaceutical Committee is directed to the paragraph in the current issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST which states that a scheme has been evolved in Salford under which the accounts of the chemists would be paid in full, but entailing "the reduction of the present Tariff prices and a minimum charge of $\frac{1}{4}d.$ " The Pharmaceutical Committee wish to deny emphatically this statement. At the meeting referred to, the question of adjusting the Tariff and making such modifications as may be deemed necessary was referred to a joint conference between the Salford Medical and Pharmaceutical Committees. No mention was made at the meeting about this minimum charge of $\frac{1}{4}d.$ The Salford Pharmaceutical Committee deprecates strongly the publication of such reports in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Your correspondent states that "arrangements had not been finally settled," and it would therefore have been advisable for him to approach the Pharmaceutical Committee before publishing such a statement, which is inaccurate, misleading, and likely to prejudice the interests of the Salford pharmacists.

Yours faithfully,

J. LYLE DAIVISON.

Hon. Secretary, Salford Insurance Committee.

[The passage in our report was as follows: "Under this the chemists' accounts would be paid in full, but the scheme apparently entails the reduction of the present Tariff prices and a minimum charge of $\frac{1}{4}d.$ " This is the gist of statements actually made by two speakers at Mr. Hershberg's meeting in Manchester on December 3.—EDITOR, C & D.]

A Chemists' Union.

Replying to "Non Dubitat" in our issue of December 6, the Secretary of the Chemists' Branch of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, 7 to 12 Old Street, London, E.C., writes calling attention to the existence of that body, which he considers to "fill the bill." Particulars about it may be obtained from him.

SIR,—"Non Dubitat" certainly touches the weak point of company pharmacy, and though not conversant with all of them, I suggest as a preliminary that he circularise store managers to find out the general feeling.

Yours faithfully,

VERITAS. (50/26.)

SIR,—For some years I have been manager for big companies, and every day convinces me that without a union we are doomed for ever to remain the dupes and slaves of capitalists. The term "manager" is a mockery, as we simply have to obey instructions from head office;

we have no discretion in the actual management or conduct of the business. Our status is waning, our salaries are decreasing; we are only parts of a huge machine. A Union of Chemists formed upon the same principles as other unions and having the same objects in view could surely be initiated. Seventy-five per cent. of companies' men would join, I feel sure; some would be too timid, and others cannot see further than their nose. I fully endorse "Non Dubitat's" views, except that I think it would be cumbersome and unnecessary to include unqualified men, but by all means include *all* qualified men, whether in business, dispensers or managers. Would the N.U.A.P. take the first step?—Yours faithfully,

R. (49/35.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Fulmar Oil.

What is intended by fulmar oil; how is it prepared, and what are its uses?—S. D. (45/56).

Lord Ducie's Cordial.

Can any reader give information regarding "Lord Ducie's Cordial"? It is supposed to be an old non-proprietary family medicine.—B. W. C. (39/44).

Keeping Gummed Labels.

Rusticus (51/52) writes: "I would be obliged if some of your subscribers would tell me how they store reserve stock of gummed labels so as to keep them in good condition, and also to know at a glance what stock they have."

Syphon-filling.

I should like to invite the reports of any of your readers who have tried the system of filling their own syphons by means of small machines such as the Consol, etc., which are evidently specially recommended for chemists. Is the outlay justified for a turnover of 80 to 100 doz. per annum?—Aeration (41/25).

Dispensing Notes.

This section is for the discussion and solution of dispensing problems and prescriptions submitted by "C. & D." readers. We are always pleased to receive the opinions of readers for publication. "The Art of Dispensing" ("C. & D." Office, 6s.) is the standard book of reference on this subject.

A Toilet Cream.

Sir,—Appended is a formula for a toilet-cream for the face and hands (liquid). Will you please inform me of the best method of compounding it? I cannot manage it satisfactorily.

Yours truly,

M. P. S. (Salop).

Cera alba	...	...	...	3iv.
Cetacei	...	...	...	3iv.
Glycerin.	...	...	...	3iiij.
Glycerin. boracis	...	...	...	5j.
Saponis alb.	...	...	...	3j.
Tr. benz. simp.	...	...	...	3iiij.
Perfume	...	...	...	q.s.
S.V.R.	...	...	...	3j.
Aquaæ	...	...	...	Oj.

I dissolved cera alba and cetaceum with glycerin and glycerin boracis with a little water (heated), then added soap in shavings and dissolved, adding water from time to time, shaking well; lastly perfume, etc.

[A very nice white cream is formed in the following manner: Dissolve the soap in half a pint of distilled water on a water-bath, making up water lost in heating; while the solution is hot add it gradually to the melted white wax and spermaceti, stirring steadily all the time; to the emulsion thus formed and still retained on the water-bath add in successive portions the glycerin, glycerin of borax, and water mixed together, continuing the stirring till a homogeneous cream is formed; lastly, transfer the cream to a bottle, and add the mixed tincture of benzoïn, perfume, and rectified spirit, and shake well. Thus prepared the lotion does not separate, and is of good consistency. Use hard soap, B.P., white beeswax, and distilled water.]

Creosote and Sandalwood-oil Suppositories.

M. P. S. (London) (27/16) has had the following prescription to dispense:

Suppos. ol. santal. flav. mix. et creosoti mj. sec. art.

Use one night and morning.

What is the best method of making these?

[A suppository of the conventional 15-grain size can be made by melting 4 or 5 grains of white beeswax with the sandalwood oil and creosote, but while somewhat soft to handle the melting-point is rather high. Besides, with so large a proportion of essential oil, there is a probability of the suppository causing irritation of the mucous membrane. It seems desirable, therefore, to prepare a suppository in which the proportion of basis is larger; and, such being the case, the addition of 15 grains of theobroma oil to the suppository indicated above makes one of about 30 grains suitable in consistence to handle and in regard to melting-point. A piece of the mass placed in a thin capsule floated on water breaks down and becomes uniformly soft at 95° to 100° F. Our correspondent also asks if the therapeutic value of the ingredients is obtained *per rectum*. As well as *per os*, we fancy.]

Insurance Dispensing Queries.

UNG. PINI SEDAT.—C. W. A. (48/23).—Add one-third to cost (3s. 6d.) of 1 lb. of ung. pini sedat., D. & F., and add dispensing-fee (6d.), making total charge 5s. 2d.

DISPENSING POISONS.—A. H. (42/72) writes: "I have often wondered how we stand with regard to that provision of the Poisons Act which requires that every prescription containing a scheduled poison be copied in the 'prescription-book.' This is not being done. May we understand that, under the circumstances, copying will be excused?" [In the *C. & D. Diary*, 1914, p. 475, we say: "Medicines dispensed which contain poisons are exempt from labelling with the word 'Poison,' whether prepared from a medical man's prescription or not, provided, *inter alia*, 'the ingredients thereof be entered . . . in a book.' This enables Insurance and other original prescriptions to be filed in a book, as the Act does not say *copied*." There should be little difficulty in conforming with this when duplicates are supplied; otherwise they must be copied in the prescription-book or other book kept for the purpose.]

Legal Queries.

Before writing about your difficulty consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1913, pp. 212-242 and pp. 457-459, where most legal difficulties are anticipated.

Dispenser (48/45).—Read paragraph (iii) in the second column of p. 458, *C. & D. Diary*, 1913. There is a limit to repetition. No register of doctors' dispensers is contemplated or possible.

Pharmacist Sunderland (50/18).—You, as a person who is under the Medicine Stamp Acts exempted from stamping known, admitted, and approved remedies, may by handbill, or otherwise, recommend the remedies for the prevention and cure of disease. Your handbills for Influenza Mixture and Cough Mixture are therefore quite in order, so long as the disclosure appears on the labels of the mixtures.

Alba (47/15) submits a carton for a twopenny packet of cough-lozenges, which are made dutiable by reason of the lozenges being held out for cough, and a claim to exclusive right or title to the making. He asks if they are liable to stamp duty when sold in the carton. [For the above reasons they are liable to duty when sold in an enclosure, but the Revenue authorities have held that dutiable pills, lozenges, powders, tablets, or the like may be sold unstamped if merely folded in paper without gum or string, or put into an envelope unsealed. The carton submitted to us is substantially an envelope, both ends of it being unsealed, and, until the contrary is proved, we consider that it comes within the concession.]

Queen (110/29).—We reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of March 15, 1913, that the manufacturers of Wooldridge's Tincture for Gout and Rheumatism had labelled it in accordance with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, with the word "Poisonous," and we pointed out that the word should be "Poison." We also reported in the issue of March 22 that Eade's Pills are now labelled "Poison," the reason in both cases being that the preparations contain colchicum, and a seller was fined for selling Wooldridge's preparation without labelling. The interpretation was based upon the fact that the preparations contain colchicine, a poisonous vegetable alkaloid; therefore, they are preparations of such alkaloid, and come into Part 2 of the Schedule, not in the mineral acids category.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

Dei Donum (3/1).—(1) CAUSTIC ALKALI SOLUTIONS can be filtered through glass-wool or asbestos, but the usual procedure is to allow the solution to stand until the impurities have settled to the bottom, and then decant. (2) CEMENT FOR PESTLE-HANDLES.—There is no method better of fixing pestle-handles than to heat the head of the pestle until it can scarcely be held in the hand. Pour melted shellac into the hole, then take the wood part, round the screw of which some soft twine has been wound, the quantity having been adjusted previously, and press it "home." Keep under pressure if possible until the head of the pestle is cold. Equal parts of guttapercha, rosin, and shellac are also used.

Ajax (32/34).—COUGH-SYRUP.—The following is the formula to which you refer:

Oxy. scillæ	...	...	...	5xx.
Spt. chlorof.	...	...	...	5j.
Syrupi	...	...	...	5v.
Vin. ipecac.	...	...	...	5ij.
Aq. anisi	...	...	...	5xx.
Misce. Dose:	3ss.	3ij.		

R. C. T. (Bombay) (37/32).—PLASTER CASTING.—There is no book published on this subject exclusively, but a good account with working details is given in Spon's "Workshop Receipts," Vol. III. (Spon, 57 Haymarket, London, W., 3s.).

Optics (38/73).—EYE-LOTION.—If you make up the boric acid and cocaine eye-lotion with saline solution your trouble regarding the development of fungoid growth will probably disappear. Normal saline solution is a solution of 11 grains of sodium chloride in 4 oz. sterilised distilled water.

J. S. & Co. (40/38).—REMOVING PYROGALLIC-ACID STAINS.—Treat the stains with ferrous-sulphate solution (1 in 16) until the colour changes, and wash in water; next treat with potassium binoxalate and wash.

R. W. B. (42/1).—PRESERVING THE POLISH OF SILVER.—We think you are referring to the method of varnishing polished silver by painting or dipping in weak collodion. The silverware should be warmed before applying the collodion. Hot water removes the collodion.

Paste (33/60).—QUILLAIA-PASTE.—Our reply was intended to give you the indications you required. The grease-remover pastes sold by itinerant vendors are composed of soap and quillaia, the white pastes containing saponin. It is evident from your letter that you have the ability to work out the prob'lem, but do not start with the idea that the vendors referred to are possessed of any great secret.

A. H. J. (77/22).—THE ANTISEPTIC POWDER you send has the characteristics of iodol, which is official in the U.S.P. under the name of tetra-iodo-pyrrol. It contains 89 per cent. of iodine, and is prepared by acting on pyrrol with iodine in the presence of alcohol.

A. C. (23/53).—ABORTION IN CATTLE.—We do not know what the composition of the powder that you refer to can possibly be. The following are some things which are commonly used: (1) Sodium hyposalphite, 5ij. to 5iv.; (2) potassium chlorate, 3ss.; and (3) potassium permanganate, 5j. In each case the dose is to be given once or twice a week.

M. G. (34/59).—DENTAL LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC:

Cocaine or novocaine	...	...	gr. v.
Sodium chlorido	...	...	gr. iv.
Solution of thymol (1 in 10)	...	mj.	
Sterilised distilled water	...	5j.	

Mix, and add 20 minimis of adrenalin solution if desired. Fifteen minimis and not more than 30 minimis to be used at one operation.

P. C. (31/39).—Your sheep seem to have what might be termed a malignant or extraordinarily BAD FORM of FOOT-ROT, which will require great care and patience in curing. Full particulars in regard to treatment are given in

"Veterinary Counter Practice," which if followed up will certainly produce good results. The necessity should be impressed here of cleanliness and removal of all diseased structures, to be followed by poultices, astringents, and caustics as may be required. A very good and frequently efficacious application is:

Pulv. cupri sulph.	...	...	5j.
Hydrarg. perchlor.	...	...	5ij.
Adipis	...	...	5vj.

To make an ointment.

The affection of the mouths is only secondary to the disease, and is usual and amenable to a little astringent treatment. When fever is prominent and excessive give a dose of castor oil, followed by:

Spirit. æther. nit.	...	...	5iv.
Liq. ammon. acet.	...	...	5iv.
Antim. tart.	...	...	gr. xv.—M.

To be given twice daily in water or gruel.

Careful inspection should be made in order to eliminate any possibility of the cases being foot-and-mouth disease, the distinguishing symptoms of which are fully explained in "Veterinary Counter Practice."

W. H. P. (45/73).—The additional information which you give does not support the view that Burney Yeo's mixture is intended. The quinine in this would probably fix the iodine as soon as liberated, and so defeat the object which you say is the prescriber's intention. Why not consult him on the matter? That is the best course in such a case.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," December 15, 1863.

Objects for the Shop-window.**SUNDRIES.**

We need not say much about the window exhibition of "sundries," for our readers know what articles will attract their neighbours; besides, the aim of this series of papers is to induce Chemists and Druggists to give prominence to products illustrating the more scientific branches of their calling. The following notes may afford some useful hints:

Brushes.—A good and extensive assortment of fancy brushes is generally attractive. French makers produce very elegant goods, some of which, however, are only fit for show, being most elaborately carved and inlaid; 3/- or 4/- is not an unusual price for a carved ivory hair-brush of French make. The imitation pearl, tortoiseshell, and ivory, used in some of the French brushes, are so skilfully fashioned that they are liable to deceive the inexperienced. The buffalo-horn brushes of our Continent rivals are particularly remarkable for their high finish. The French also excel in the manufacture of trepanned bone brushes of low qualities, particularly tooth-brushes, which they produce at as low a price as 7s. 6d. to 8s. per gross. Unless a good variety of fancy brushes can be displayed, these articles should not be shown at all, as a meagre collection will fail to attract customers.

Elastic Goods, as stockings, abdominal belts, etc., are much in demand. A good model of a leg wearing an elastic stocking is now a common object in chemists' windows at the West End.

Feeding Bottles.—These articles, ranging in price from 6d. to 21s. each, are now so generally used that a few good patterns may be profitably exhibited.

Gazogenes.—These are now sold by most of the leading London chemists. Their sale leads to an after demand for the necessary chemicals.

India Rubber Goods are much impaired by exposure to the light, and cannot therefore be recommended for window exhibition.

Sponges, when very choice, form a nice display. The white bleached sponge recently introduced is specially adapted for window-dressing.

We might extend this list to a much greater length, for all the articles included in the comprehensive term of "Druggists' Sundries" are more or less suited for exhibition. As a rule, Chemists and Druggists make too much of these miscellaneous goods, and allow them to displace all signs of their legitimate occupation. A good and well-arranged collection of "sundries" may be fitly and profitably included in any window display; but we say, let there be something besides. Let there be something to indicate the scientific training of the dispenser of medicine, something to show that his business is not restricted to the buying and selling of certain useful and ornamental articles.

FACTORY Chemist and Works Manager requires confidential post; present employ 7 years; undeniable references; qualified; liberty middle January. 114/24, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY Manager.—Qualified Chemist desires position; long experience in Manufacturing, Standardising, and in general Analytical work; first-class references; home or colonial. 110/23, Office of this Paper.

T^O General Wholesalers, Manufacturers, Exporters, and Commission Houses.—Englishman, highest qualifications, filling position on management staff of important Wholesale firm abroad, who must for family reasons return to England, desires home appointment; long experience covers all branches of Drug trade, commercial, technical, analytical, general and fancy Sundries. Proprietaries, charge of staff; travelling representation for English firms over several countries; age 39; about £300. 110/25, Office of this Paper.

WANTED by gentleman with several years' experience in Wholesale Chemist, Druggist, Surgical Instrument and Appliance business, a competent fitter, position of trust, either clerical or otherwise; good reference. State offers to "X. Y. Z." (115/19), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

(Colonial, Indian and Foreign.)

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid. The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

This heading is reserved for assistants seeking situations in the British Colonies, India, and Dependencies or elsewhere abroad.

ABROAD.—Gentleman, 27, experienced, open to accept position, Africa or India. 119/7, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNICK, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1898. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—50 Claudius Ash New Ordinary, fully paid, 31s. 9d.; 266 Camwal £1 fully-paid Ordinary, 1s. 3d. (dividend just declared on Preference 6½ per cent.); 118 W. B. Fordham, 11s. 9d.; 255 International Sponge Preference, 12s. 7½d. c.d.; 140 Evans Lescher Preference, 100s. 6d.; 500 Ilford Ordinary, 12s. 7½d.; 200 Watford Preference, 4s. 4½d.; 1,000 Selfridge 6 per cent. Preference, 20s. 6d.; 85 Wright, Layman Preference, 21s. 4½d.; 50 Brunner, Mond Ordinary, 93s.

WANTED (subject).—200 Allenbury "B" Preference, 22s. 4½d.; 200 Camwal Preference, 4s. 6d. c.d.; 400 Idris "A" Preference, 2s. 10d.

List of Shares for Sale and Wanted sent free on application. Every effort made to effect business for Buyers and Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London and County and West minister.

GREAT Bargains in Secondhand Shopfittings.—6 ft. Dispensing-screen (handsome), 95s.; Dispensing-screen Case, 5 ft. 6 in., 60s.; 12-ft. Wall Fixture, comprising Gold-labelled Drawers, Shelving, etc., £10 10s.; 120 Gold-labelled Shop Rounds, 92s.; 3-ft. set of Plate-glass Window-shelves, with tapered Bars and Brackets, 30s.; 4-ft. set ditto, 45s.; 5-ft. set, 55s.; two 8-gallon pear-shaped Carboys, 20s. R. TOMLINSON & SONS, The Chemists' Fitters, Bond Street, Birmingham.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, E.C.

CHEMISTS' Fittings, Secondhand.—Enough to fit up a dozen shops, comprising Ranges of Shelving, Drawers, Lockers, Counters, Piano-fronted Wallcases, Dispensing-screens, Counter-cases, Shop Rounds, etc., at give-away prices. D. Matthews & Son, The Chemists' Fitters, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

BEST cash price for all old Cameras, any make, also all old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S. E. Hackett, 23 July Road, Liverpool. E.

M^CQUEEN'S System of Accounts for Chemists: works out gross and net profits, balance sheet, and income-tax return with guaranteed certainty; a work well known and considered indispensable by progressive Chemists (Eleventh and improved Edition). Full particulars and testimonials, post free, McQueen & Co., Moat Road, E. Leicester.

SHOWCASES and Shopfittings (second-hand), room required for alteration—Dispensing-screens, Counters, Wall-cases, Silent Salesmen; many hundreds in stock; to be sold at good reductions. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 95 Old Street, London, E.C.

PRICING Insurance Prescriptions.—Send your Prescriptions every week or month and have them returned post paid in a few days; priced by competent Dispeneer used to Tariff work; 1s. per 100. "J. F. H.", 87 Northumberland Park, N.

CHEMIST'S second-hand large stock of Drug-fittings, Wall-cases, Dispensing-screens, Glass-fronted Counters, Window-Enclosures, Mirrors, Window Shelves, Swan-neck Carboys, also complete Fittings for large Drug Stores, cheap to clear; estimates free; cheapest house in the trade for structural alterations, Shop-fronts, etc. H. Mills, Chemists' Shop Fitter, Shop Front Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, E.C.

GERMANY, FRANCE & HOLLAND

realise the importance of egg production, judging from inquiries received from Pharmacists there. If they are interested, why aren't you? See advert. in November 29, and send for formula, etc., at once. N.B.—Up-to-date ideas in new specialities, window shows and advertising schemes are my Specialty, and are what you get with my Business, pulling System. Xmas window show and scheme ready.

BILLYARD ALLISON, Pharmacist, RETFORD.

THE CHEMISTS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY

Skilled Employees engaged in the Drug and Allied Trades are invited to become members.

Admission forms on request, from

THE MANAGER, C. F. S. (C Dept.),
194 St. Vincent Street, GLASGOW.

WILL YOU DO THIS BEFORE YOU DRESS your next Window?

Write to us for a Sample (on approval) of one of Our Latest Designs in Window Cards—or else—send us P.O. value 1/9 with wording and prices of TWO Preps., and we will forward you (Carr. Paid) TWO CARDS, sizes 12½ x 9½, 15 x 10, produced in Two of our Latest Effective Designs—SOLELY AS A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT LINE.

F. MERTEN & Co., 72 MARLBOROUGH RD., HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.

EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

SHARES.

140 EVANS LESCHER & WEBB'S £5 preference shares at par, transfer free. Apply, "CHEMIST," 145 Rueblings Road, Sheffield.

SHOP FITTINGS.

MAHOGANY shopfittings, wall-case, dispensing-screen, three nests drawers, counter front, bottles, etc.; full particulars by post, or seen by appointment. Letters to "F. B.", 121 King's Avenue, Clapham Park, S.W.

HANDSOME air-tight show-case, double sided, with 12 cupboards, 14 bent-glass hinged cases, 7 cases along top, 2 end cupboards, and several other attachments; 17 ft. long, 4 ft. 3 in. wide, 4 ft. 10½ in. high; cost £130; the first offer above £30 will secure same; only wants seeing. Apply, HUON BROS., Wholesale Ironmongers, 151-3 Old Street, London, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OVERSTOCKED.—216 1d. Spratt's mixed bird seed; 18 3d. Spratt's fibre food; 27 4d. Spratt's parrot mixture; 7 2d. linnet mixture; 11 3d. mixed bird-seed; 24 6d. Judson's gold enamel; counter-scales, fig. 6, E. S. & Co.'s list; counter show-case and desk, fig. 11, E. S. & Co.'s list; 5-grain pill-machine; 6 3-lb. dome-cover pink jars, shield-recess labels; 9 4-lb. dome-cover pink jars, o. inner pots, oblong recess labels; dispensing-scales, fig. 2, E. S. & Co.'s list. Offers to HUGHES, Chemist, Mold.

WANTED.

"P. J. FORMULARY" supplement, 1909. HODG, Hoveringham, Nottingham.

PERSONAL weighing-machine, Maw's preferred, in good condition. 109/38, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a 3-grain pill machine, good condition. State lowest price. 49/62, Office of this Paper.

SUPPOSITORIY mould required to hold 24. State maker and lowest price. DCC, Chemist, Cardiff.

PLATE-GLASS show-stand, as fig. 219W Maw's, also glass shelves for window. State particulars to C. THOMPSON, Chemist, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, London, S.W.

A FEW of Gardner's patent "Rapid" sifters and mixers in good condition; no other make required. State size, full particulars, and maker's number to 45/39, Office of this Paper.

TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Francis, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," p. 444.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 26, 1913.)

- "FERMENTYL" and "FERMENLACTYL"; for lactic ferments, etc. (2 and 3). By Société Civile de Publicité, 50 Rue de Paris, Asnières, France. 348,310/1.
 - "PEREAT"; for insecticides (2). By J. D. Riedel Co., Riedelstrasse, Britz, near Berlin. 352,987.
 - Label device with words "THE ROADS OINTMENT"; for veterinary ointment (2). By W. Davies, 53 Normanby Street, Moss Side, Manchester. 353,000.
 - "BONOL"; for disinfectants (2). By Health Fluid Syndicate, Ltd., 107 Hop Exchange, Southwark Street, London, S.E. 354,510.
 - "MAYZONE"; for goods (3 and 48). By Linda M. Pearson, 4 Rock Park, Rock Ferry. 350,508/592.
 - "NECTAR"; for medicated soap (3). By Bird & Son, Ltd., East Moors, Cardiff. 354,425.
 - "NOSTRONES"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Warriek Bros., Ltd., 6 Nile Street, City Road, London, N. 354,943.
 - "ORIONS" in facsimile writing; for a medicine (3). By H. Gruber, 11 Church Street, Cheetham, Manchester. 355,067.
 - "GERVIKOL"; for external medicines (3). By The Apla Manufacturing Co., 124-127 Minories, London, E.C. 355,311.
 - "ZEMECA"; for all goods (3). By W. Brass, 13-14 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 355,345.
 - "PROLAN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Bayer Co., Ltd., 20 Booth Street, Manchester. 355,766.
 - Device of torch and rings; for non-medicated surgical instruments, etc. (11). By Dewitt & Herz, Georgenkirchstrasse 24, Berlin. 354,701.
 - "DÉTLENK"; for non-medicated surgical instruments, etc. (11). By R. Détert, 9 Karlstrasse, Berlin, N.W. 355,641.
 - "PLATILVER"; for photographic papers (39). By The Platinotype Co., 22 Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C. 355,470.
 - "MAJ'TENA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By E. Rimmel, Ltd., 76 Strand, London, W.C. 355,321.
 - Device of girl with bow and arrow, and word "BEAUTOID"; for all goods (48). By F. M. Alexander, 118 Ashley Gardens, Westminster, S.W. 355,349.
 - "SPOON," with picture of same; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Hazlehurst & Sons, Ltd., 17 Highfield Street, Liverpool. 355,401.
 - "ONSORIA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By T. Vine, 162 Cambridge Road, Kilburn, London, N.W. 355,668.
 - "VENI VIDI VIVI"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Spurway & Cie., Ltd., 14 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C. 355,825.
 - "SWASTIKA," with picture of same; for goods (50). By Phipps & Son, 21-25 Guidhall Road, Northampton. 355,003.
- (From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 3, 1913.)
- "TARBONIA"; for chemicals (1), and for sheep-dips, disinfectants, etc. (2). By D. Brown & Co., 8 Gordon Street, Glasgow. 355,043/4.
 - "COATACINE"; for a preparation for dogs' coats (2). By H. Lane, 64 Rathgar Avenue, Rathgar, Dublin. 354,403.
 - "NYAL"; for all goods (2 and 11). By F. Stearns & Co., 4, 10, and 12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C. 355,071/2.
 - Facsimile signature "M. G. DECIES"; for veterinary chemicals (2). By Lady Decies, Scotswood, Sunningdale, Berks. 355,088.
 - Label devices with word "KARSOTE," for a medicine (3); device of girl with basket of eggs in field, with words "KARSWOOD POULTRY SPICE," for poultry spice (42). By E. Griffiths Hughes (Karswood), Ltd., 62 Deansgate Arcade, Manchester. 353,908/10.
 - "APOLLO"; for pharmaceutical preparations (3). By J. Ratié, 45 Rue de l'Echiquier, Paris. 354,520.
- "PALATOL"; for a liquid medicine (3). By Hall & King, 24 Bouverie Road West, Folkestone. 355,344.
 - "EUREOSOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Knoll & Co., Bleichstrasse 97, Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine. 355,476.
 - "SIGMAROSL"; for a pharmaceutical product (3). By Marie Della Torre, 111 Quai d'Orsay, Paris. 355,567.
 - "MALTAFFIN" and "PARAFFAGAR"; for medicines (3). By W. H. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W. 355,917/8.
 - "STERNOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Stern-Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd., 16 Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 355,943.
 - "HAPIKOL"; for a medicine (3). By American Commerce Co., Ltd., 19 St. Bride Street, London, E.C. 355,973.
 - "AMBRINE"; for chemicals for treating wounds (3). By Pharmaceutische und Chemische Specialgesellschaft m.b.H., 181 Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Germany. 356,046.
 - "DARLETT"; for non-medicated surgical instruments, etc. (11). By Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Golden Hill Works, Leyland, Lancs. 355,532.
 - "WHITEBALL"; for aerated beverages (44). By J. A. Harris, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A. 350,723.
 - "VINOLIN"; for goods (47). By Vinolia Co., Ltd., 37/38 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C. 355,225.
 - "VALILA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By D. T. Evans, 1 High Street, Margate. 351,835.
 - "SYMPATHY," "SARAVASTI," and "GANAPATI"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By The Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington. 355,864, 356,215/6.
 - "PALERIUM"; for a toilet preparation (48). By Jay Van Tuyl Daniels, 32 Theobald's Road, London, W.C. 355,900.
 - "NASULWA" and "SULSPRING"; for toilet soaps, etc. (48). By Clough & Firth, Ltd., Bridge Mills, Knaresborough. 356,192.

PATENT SPECIFICATIONS.

Printed copies of the following specifications are on sale (8d. each) at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., a fortnight after the notice of acceptance has appeared in the "Official Journal" (Patents) of the given dates. Persons desirous of opposing the grant of a patent must do so in the prescribed form within two months from the date of the "Journal" in which the notice appeared.

Specifications Accepted.

September 24, 1913.

MANUFACTURE OF ISOPRENE. 976/13. Johnson. (Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik.)

DEARSENICATING SULPHURIC ACID. 1,500/13. Bithell & Beck.

RENDERING WATER, STERILISED BY MEANS OF HALOGEN OR SALTS OF HYPOHALOGENOUS ACIDS, TASTELESS AND ODOURLESS. 3,529/13. Chemische Werke vorm. Dr. Heinrich Byk.

PRODUCING OZONE. 3,769/13. Steynis.

TESTING PHOTOGRAPHIC FIXING-BATHS. 9,691/13. Biltz.

WATER-SOFTENING MATERIAL FROM SULPHATE LYES. 9,867/13. Günther.

ELECTROLYSIS OF AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS. 11,872/13. Ges. für Chemische Industrie in Basel.

MANUFACTURE OF ASYMMETRICAL ARSENO-COMPOUNDS. 14,409/13. Imray. (Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Brünig.)

URETHROSCOPES. 15,032/13. Cerbo.

PRODUCING ALKYOXYALKYLIDENE ESTERS OF CRESOTINIC ACIDS. 16,387/13. Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co.

INFANTS' FEEDING-BOTTLES. 17,075/13. Johannes.

October 1, 1913.

MANUFACTURE OF ALDEHYDES AND KETONES FROM THE CORRESPONDING ALCOHOLS. 21,357/12. Johnson. (Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik.)

MANUFACTURE OF ISOPRENE. 22,035/12. Johnson. (Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik.)

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING TORIC LENSES. 25,053/12. Newbold & Williams.

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINIUM SULPHATE FROM ITS SOLUTION. 25,616/12. Llewellyn and Peter Spence & Sons, Ltd.

CARRYING OUT OPERATIONS WITH HYDROGEN UNDER PRESSURE AND AT RAISED TEMPERATURE. 25,230/12. Johnson. (Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik.)

METHOD OF DESTROYING BACTERIA IN LIVING TISSUE. 6,495/13. Maignen.

GAUZE BANDAGE ROLLS. 12,310/13. Bauer.

DEVICES FOR MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION OF ELECTRICITY. 13,145/13. Schneidzirk.

Late Law.

BATH-SALT.—At Bow Street Police Court on December 11, Mr. Hopkins had before him four summonses against the Savoy Turkish Baths, Ltd., charging them with applying a false trade description—viz., Droitwich—to goods, and for having such goods for sale. In a pamphlet entitled "Guide to Health and Hygiene" the defendants professed to employ a bath-salt with beneficial effects equal to the Droitwich brine-baths. The prosecutors denied that an evaporated product could be equivalent to the radio-active brine. The defendants were committed for trial.

CHANGE OF FRAUD.—At the King's Cross Police Court, London, on Thursday, December 11, a man named Payne was charged with obtaining goods by fraudulent representations. The prosecutors were Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Ltd., Camera House, and Messrs. Butler & Crispe. In the former instance evidence was called to prove that the accused obtained two cameras from Messrs. Butcher by means of an order purporting to be from Messrs. Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., while Messrs. Butler & Crispe's evidence was to the effect that the accused obtained from a jeweller a gold watch and chain, ostensibly for them. The accused pleaded not guilty, and was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

LIME-WATER.—A summons under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by the Stepney Borough Council against S. A. Cohen, 62 Hanbury Street, Spitalfields, was heard at the Old Street Police Court on Thursday, December 11, before Mr. Chester Jones. From the evidence it appeared that about half a pint of lime-water was purchased from the defendant, and the public analyst reported that it was deficient in lime to the extent of more than 25 per cent. Mr. Hills, an inspector, said the defendant had been in business for eighteen years, and he had not had to take any samples of his goods, but he had heard from a medical man that the lime-water he sold was weak. Mr. Young, who appeared to prosecute, said this was a serious matter, as lime-water is given to children, and is supposed to form bone. Mr. Cyril Kirby, who appeared for the defence, said he thought it possible there was no deficiency at all. A half-pint sample was taken, and the defendant was left with a 6-oz. bottle half full, a white one, and the exposure to the light and air would deteriorate it considerably, especially when the pouring out was taken into consideration. The defendant took great care of his lime-water, using a blue glass bottle, and filling it up about every other day. Also the bottle should have been kept full that was taken away by the analyst. Mr. Young said the defendant should have rushed off to the analyst, and told him to take the analysis at once if he knew all that. Mr. Kirby, continuing, said that "Squire," dealing with lime-water, says it should be kept in amber-coloured bottles, full up, and away from the air, showing the danger of deterioration. Again he had no wish to complain of undue delay, but the sample was taken on October 25, and the certificate was not returned until the 31st. Mr. Jones: "I must have evidence as to the effect of light on lime-water, and shall adjourn the summons for that." Mr. Kirby: "May I ask you to deal with it at once?" Mr. Jones: "Very well, there may be something in the defence, and in view of his previous good character I will adjourn the summons on payment of the costs, 3s."

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.—At the London Bankruptcy Court on December 11 the adjourned public examination took place of Alfred Henry Jesser (lately trading as A. H. Jesser), Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., chemist and druggist (see *C. & D.*, November 1, index folio 663). Replying to Mr. W. P. Bowyer, Official Receiver, the debtor stated that in 1906 he commenced business as above, purchasing the fittings from the landlords for 160*l.* He spent a further 87*l.* on fitting up the premises, and afterwards continued trading there until April 26 last, when his stock and fittings were sold for 183*l.* under a distress for rent due (395*l.*) to a person who purchased them on behalf of Jesser, Ltd., which was registered on May 7 with a nominal capital of 1,000*l.* Witness had since acted as manager and sole director of the company at a salary of 4*l.* per week. The debtor attributed his insolvency to lack of capital, to his trading having resulted in a loss prior to 1909, to his having been refused further credit, to being pressed by his creditors, and to a loss of about 417*l.* on the forced sale under the distress for rent. The books of account were incomplete in some respects. The 183*l.* paid for the stock and fittings last April was provided by two customers; they were stockbrokers, and put up the money because they did not want to see him "go under." In return for so doing they were allotted shares in the company. Not one penny of the 183*l.* was provided by witness. The petitioning

creditors issued a writ against him for 426*l.*, obtained judgment, and instituted these bankruptcy proceedings. They did not levy an execution because the landlord was already in possession. Witness was appointed managing director by the two stockbrokers in question; he drew his salary of 4*l.* weekly from the business, and could not yet state if there is any possibility of a dividend being paid to the shareholders at the end of the year. The Official Receiver complained that the debtor had not complied with the order of the Court to file further accounts showing the results of the trading and how the present deficiency of 1,223*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* had arisen. The examination was adjourned till January 29 next to enable the debtor to do his best in the meantime to meet the Official Receiver's requirements. It was intimated by counsel on behalf of the petitioning creditors that he would examine the debtor at the next sitting.

POISONING FATALITIES.

TEN deaths consequent upon taking poisons have been reported this week. Four of these were by misadventure.

Ammonia was the suicidal agent used by Matthew Kirk (75), Hoyland Common.

Carbolic Acid.—At Castlederg, Thomas Irvine (24) committed suicide with carbolic acid.

Cocaine.—At the inquest at Haslington, Crewe, on Agnes Cliffe, who had seventeen teeth extracted on two occasions under the influence of cocaine, the jury found a verdict that death was due to the effects of cocaine-poisoning, accelerated by poor bodily condition, and to the deceased's action in cycling after the anaesthetic. The dentist was exonerated from all blame.

Morphine.—“Death from cerebral hemorrhage, due to chronic morphine habit,” was the verdict at the inquest at Cheltenham on Dr. Allen Forrester Duke (50).

Potassium Cyanide.—William Joseph Jackson (23), stoker, from H.M.S. *Hibernia*, ended his life by swallowing cyanide of potassium in the Islington Empire. Four pieces of potassium cyanide were found in one of Jackson's pockets.

Prussic Acid.—At Manchester on December 9, Frank Norman (20), chemist's assistant, employed by Boots, Ltd., Wilmslow Road, and Edna Wade (17), waitress, his sweet heart, were found dead in a field, locked in each other's arms, with two bottles which had contained prussic acid close by.

Salt of Lemon.—Thomas Dawson Blackmore, of Tooting, an inspector of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, poisoned himself at Herne Bay with this chemical.

Soothing Syrup.—At the inquest at Barnsley on Nancy Hartshorne, the month-old daughter of a miner, it appeared that the mother, in order to soothe the child, which had been crying night and day, sent for a cordial supplied by a neighbour named Anne Exley, of 17 Henshall Street. The mother, in her evidence, said she was told to add some water to the cordial. She knew that Mrs. Exley had given the cordial to her own children, but did not know that it contained laudanum. After the child had taken a dose she became dazed. Mrs. Exley deposed that the cordial was composed of a pennyworth of paregoric, a pennyworth of aniseed, a pennyworth of laudanum, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of fine sugar, and a pint of boiling water. She had three pennyworth made up by a chemist, who labelled the bottle “Poison.” The Coroner (Mr. P. P. Maitland): “For what purpose did you get this stuff?”—“To have good children, for teething, and for diarrhoea.” “A cure-all?”—“Yes. Sir.” “Were you not afraid to give this medicine labelled ‘Poison’ to them?”—“I was at first while I got used to it.” Witness said she sent what she had left—two teaspoonsfuls in a teacup—and told the messenger that it should be let down with water. Coroner: “It seems strange to me that you knew laudanum was dangerous, and that you should have given it for this child?”—“I told them to ‘let it down.’” Dr. J. P. Shine said the cause of death was congestion of the brain due to opium poisoning. Indigestion was a contributing factor. Witness said it is madness to give children anything containing poison, and he did not think that chemists should be allowed to sell poison to people making up their own medicines. The jury returned a verdict of “Died from misadventure,” and suggested that the woman Exley should be warned about giving such medicine away. The woman Exley was recalled, and promised not to give away any more of the stuff.

Spirit of Salt.—Edie Amy Granger killed herself at Norwood by taking this corrosive fluid.

Veronal.—At Bristol, Arthur Wm. Spring, restaurant manager, died from an accidental overdose of this hypnotic.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. H. Wilson, of Messrs. Frank Bliss & Co., Simla and Lahore, left Bombay on December 1 for a holiday in the Old Country.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Messrs. Wm. Cotton & Co., chemists and druggists, Simla, who temporarily closed their Lahore business last April, having been unable to lease suitable premises, have now decided to reopen in Lahore for the present.—The firm of Mohant Charan Dass & Co., chemists and druggists, Anarkali, Lahore, have closed their business, probably as the result of the bank failures. They say they are reopening again.

Strange Missives.

THE first of the subjoined facsimiles was received last month by Messrs. Evans Sons Lecher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool. It came from the Gold Coast, and "Croton Oil Esqr., October 24, 1913," was the heading to the letter :

I am very glad
to write to you well as I am
present here I want you
to help me about your mess
merging way show the self work
in Catalogue or the simple and
miss please if you see this
my letter give me answer I want
your order I want good or
longer I will do good for
you truly

DAVID Africa she
maker at abossa
Street CVB 1

The next is a prescription problem received by telegraph by a chemist in Scotland from a customer on holiday :

also	sulphur	gr.	1
clean	hydrochlor	gr	3
albura			Vaseline

The telegraphist was not at fault, but the customer, who, being economically minded, transcribed in his own way a friend's prescription.

How to Write an Order.

SOME people have either extraordinary ideas or no ideas at all on this point. They either get a wrong impression altogether or do not care. As a matter of fact, nothing could be more important than that an order should be written clearly, distinctly, and in proper form. There should not be the slightest ambiguity about it, and the firm who receives it should be able to understand, at a glance, exactly what is required. The following rules should always be employed:

If possible, write the order in a duplicate book, so that a copy is kept for reference.

Write on one side of the paper only. (Paper is cheap.)

Put one article on one line.

Write distinctly and clearly.

If there is more than one quality or one size, be careful to state the kind required.

In fine, try to save your wholesaler trouble, and give him a chance to supply your requirements with the quickest despatch and the utmost possible correctness.—*Potter's Bulletin*.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. C. MORLEY, pharmacist, has succeeded to the business of Mr. H. C. Broad, chemist, Cricklade, Wilts.

MR. A. J. COLSTON, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. E. J. Clarke, Malvern Wells.

MR. ROBERTSON, chemist, has purchased the branch business of Mr. C. J. Taylor, Ph.C., 36 Black Bull Road, Folkestone.

MR. W. K. SOMERTON, chemist, 357 Battersea Park Road, London, S.W., is opening a branch pharmacy at 63 Culver Road, Battersea.

MR. J. W. SEWELL, late of Wandsworth Bridge Road, London, S.W., has purchased the business of Mr. Waterhouse, 57 Park Road, Norbiton.

MR. A. BARBOUR, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. J. T. Bayliff, chemist and druggist, 2 Market Square, Kirkby Lonsdale.

MESSRS. MATTHEWS, LTD., have sold their branch business at The Broadway, Winchmore Hill, London, N., to Mr. Charles A. Macdonald, chemist and druggist.

MR. J. H. HOPPER, who was some years ago in business at Forest Gate, E., has purchased the business of Mr. J. W. Sewell, chemist and druggist, at 123 Wandsworth Bridge Road, London, S.W.

MR. A. B. HUMBLE, pharmacist, late manager to the Elmers End Drug Stores, Beckenham, has now purchased the business, and is removing from 103 to 93 Elmers End Road, Beckenham.

MR. A. N. D. E. SPAFFORD has resigned his post as manager of the Dover branch of Boots, Ltd., in order to take over the business of chemist-optician which has been carried on for twenty years by Mr. C. S. Tyler, at Earls Colne, Essex. Mr. Tyler is shortly leaving England for Australia.

COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Wednesday, December 17.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, London, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. Conrad Beck on "The Binocular Microscopes of the Past and a New Form of the Instrument."

Dundee Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, F. & K. Halls (off Wellgate), at 7.30 P.M. Musical evening, with whist and dancing. Tickets (2s. 6d. each) from Mr. A. Soutar, Royal Infirmary.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. W. B. Cowie, F.C.S., on "Ionisation," with practical demonstrations.

Association of Women Pharmacists, Gordon Hall, Gordon Square, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Miss M. King on "The Conference of the National Union of Women Workers at Hull," and Miss D. Pace, Notes on "Urine Analysis."

Thursday, December 18.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W., at 8.30 P.M. Among the papers to be communicated are the following: "Chemical Examination of Sarsaparilla Root," by Dr. F. B. Power and Mr. A. H. Salway; "Aromatic Compounds Obtained from the Hydroaromatic Series. Part III.—Bromoenols from Dimethylidihydroresorine," by Professor A. W. Crossley and Miss N. Renouf.

Cheologists' Assistants' Association, The Swallows Hotel, Swallow Street, Regent Street, London, W., at 8 P.M. Smoking-concert, Mr. W. F. Gulliver in the chair.

Friday, December 19.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, 180 West Regent Street, Glasgow, at 9.30 P.M. Mr. Curry on "Tuber-culin."

SHEFFIELD PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—A whist-drive and dance is to be held on January 29, 1914.

LONDON COUNTY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The first annual dinner is to be held in the Gordon Hall, Restaurant Frascati, London, W., on Thursday, February 5, 1914. It is asked that pharmacists will make a note of the date and keep it free of other engagements.

CHEMISTS' BALL.—The forty-eighth annual Chemists' Ball will be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, London, W.C., on January 14. Tickets (lady's 12s. 6d., gentleman's 17s. 6d., including refreshments, supper, and wine) may be had from the Stewards or Mr. Alan Francis, 22 to 30 Graham Street, City Road, London, N.



